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Victoria Daily Times.

We Make a Specialty of Physicians Prescriptions AT THE P.P.P.P. 36 Gov't St. Always open.

VOL. 19 VICTORIA, B. C., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1894. No. 48

CLEARING SALE FOR THE BALANCE OF THIS MONTH.

We will hold our Annual Clearing Sale

EVERYTHING GOES { WATCHES, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, JEWELLERY and DIAMONDS, Etc.

At Prices never before offered in the City.

CHALLONER & MITCHELL, 47 GOVERNMENT STREET.

Special
MANTLE & JACKET SALE
During February
AT THE WESTSIDE
To make room for
Spring Shipments.

BOOT & SHOE SALE

Owing to the success of our Clothing Sale during the last two weeks, we have decided to offer our stock of BOOTS & SHOES at clearing out prices for the balance of this month. Odd lines at cost. Also a general reduction on seasonable goods.

GILMORE & McCANDLESS,
35 and 37 Johnson Street. Telephone 563.

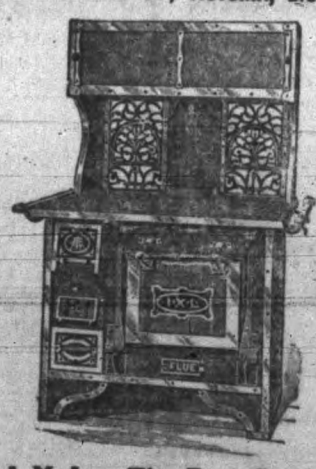
It is not Sawdust

We use in making INDURATED FIBRE WARE. Some people think it is, but they are mistaken. We use nothing but the longest and strongest Wood Fibre, pressed into shape without seam or joint of any kind, and Indurate it by a patent process which renders it impervious to heat, cold and liquids. INDURATED FIBRE WARE imparts no taste or smell to its contents, and is the lightest, tightest, sweetest and most durable ware ever made.

Ask for EDDY'S

PERRY & TURNER,
42 Johnson St, VICTORIA, B.C.

"HAPPY THOUGHT" RANGE.



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And Roofing.

I.X.L.--The Best Steel Range Made.

Notice to Builders.

PHILLIPS SANITARY HEATER offers special inducements to parties intending building. Its heating and ventilating propensities are considered A1. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction and to last for ten years. All fuel is utilized, thereby reducing your consumption to one half, which is an important point these hard times. Parties living out of town can have agent visit them with all necessary information, working model, etc., by dropping a line to GEO. PHILLIPS, 34 Douglas Street.

N.B.—Parties wishing to see the heater in operation can do so any evening by calling at 139 Yates treet during the hours of 8 and 10 p.m.

DO YOU WANT

To get a situation
To hire help
To let a room
To let a house
To buy anything
To sell anything

Then Try a "Times Liner,"

ONE CENT

Per word each insertion.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

YOUNG GENTLEMAN desires room and board in private family. Address J. M., Times office. fe20-2t

LOST—Diamond Stud on Government St., finder will be suitably rewarded on returning it to New York Clothing House, 89 Government St. fe20-1w

LOST—On upper Fort St., or Pemberton St., a lady's gun metal watch with gold chain and pendants. A suitable reward will be given to finder leaving it at the Times office. fe20-1w

STRAYED COW—Came to the premises of the undersigned on Burnside Road, a brindle Cow and calf, from the late Mrs. Conway's sale. Owner can have them by paying for this advertisement. Robert Porter. feb20-5t

Washington Birthday Party

February 2nd, 1894, at the VICTORIA GARDENS. Two busses start from the Postoffice at 8.30 p.m. Fare 25c. each way. Brown-Richardson Orchestra. All friends invited. fe20-2t

Roused the Opposition.

Rome, Feb. 20.—The chamber of deputies met to-day, and the announcement was made that the discussion of questions relating to public order would be postponed. This caused the wildest tumult among the opponents of the government, and the uproar became so great that the president was compelled to suspend the sitting.

Floods in California.

San Francisco, Feb. 20.—The storm last night caused considerable damage in the northern part of the state. At Wheatland two breaks occurred in Bear river levee, the overflow covering an area of over seven hundred acres. At Sonoma river the iron bridges over the creek have been damaged. The rising river has overflowed its banks and communication between Santa Rosa and Calistoga by the country roads is cut off. The track of the San Francisco and North Pacific railway is badly washed out above Hopkin, and all communication across the river at this place is cut off by the approaches to bridges being washed away. At Ukiah the Russian river overflowed its banks and communication with the state asylum has been cut off, except by boat.

To Swear in Recruits.

Berlin, Feb. 20.—The emperor, accompanied by his brother, Prince Henry of Prussia, arrived at Wilhelmshafen this morning. The town and the vessels in the harbor were bedecked with flags in honor of the imperial visit. The object of His Majesty's visit was to swear in the recruits.

Insane Asylum Burned.

Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 20.—The building known as the annex of the Rochester hospital for the insane was burned this morning. Loss, $75,000; no insurance. When the fire broke out there was intense excitement among the 450 inmates, and the attendants had difficulty to keep them quiet. Many of them broke the bars on the windows. No person was injured.

Father Chowanice's Death.

Baltimore, Feb. 20.—Cardinal Gibbons, it was announced to-day, will lend every aid to the authorities in securing evidence that Father Chowanice, who died two years ago under somewhat mysterious circumstances, and who was pastor of the Holy Rosary Cathedral, died from the effects of poison suspected to have been given him by Dr. Kremen, who attended the priest during a part of his last illness. The Cardinal is willing that Father Chowanice's body shall be exhumed.

American Congress.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Voorhees presented a memorial, signed by 45 citizens of Massachusetts, favoring the passing of the Wilson bill. Voorhees remarked that among the signers were John M. Forbes, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Mr. Endicott and others of that class of men, signifying that the memorial was not a partisan one. Hoar (Mass.) remarked that the name of Forbes commanded respect throughout Massachusetts. He had no comment to make on the other names.

Peffer offered a resolution that all executive sessions be open except when the President of the United States suggests that the matter to be considered requires secrecy.

It is not what its proprietors say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story of its merit. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures.

YATES'S WEEKLY.

Her Majesty's Coming Visit to Northern Italy.

HOW ROYAL PEOPLE ARE PRESENTED.

Wales Having Poor Luck With Race Horses.

Edmund's Periodical Jeremiad About Mr. Gladstone—Lord Hamilton of Dalzel Improving—Ducal Hunting Grounds of France—Emperor William Hires Mr. Kunnard's Fine Yacht.

New York, Feb. 20.—In his weekly London dispatch to the Tribune, Edmund Yates says:

Arrangements for the Queen's journey to Florence have all been altered and the Cherbourg-Mont Cenis route has been given up. The queen will now leave Windsor at about 4 o'clock on Monday, March 19th, for Port Victoria, Sheerness. She will dine and sleep aboard the yacht, which is to start about 6 o'clock on Tuesday morning for Flushing, where the royal party will land after luncheon and then proceed by special train to Cologne, Basle, Lucerne, Milan, Bologna and Florence, where the queen is to arrive late on the afternoon of Thursday, April 22nd. It is possible that the Empress Frederick may prolong her stay in England, so as to travel with the Queen to Florence, as she intends to be in Rome by Easter, but nothing has yet been settled. It is not true that the Queen is going to visit the Empress at her seat near Cronberg, as her majesty will travel direct from Flushing to Florence, and on the way home she is to stop only at Cobourg.

Th announcement which has appeared in the papers that the Duchess of York would be presented at the first drawing room is absurd, for members of the royal family are never publicly presented to the Queen. The royal party will assemble by a quarter to three in the sovereign's closet room, the walls of which are covered with beautiful miniatures of great historical interest, and when the queen arrives they walk in procession to the throne room, conducted by the great officers and members of the household in waiting.

There is now every reason to believe, that in spite of the interested denials, the Brunswick question has entered a final and satisfactory stage. The Duke of Cumberland has so frequently asserted his unbending attitude to this question that he could scarcely be expected to eat his own words, and accept the terms of Prussia. The acceptance of these terms and the ascension of the throne of Brunswick would be regarded at Berlin, for various personal and political reasons, as a great misfortune. At the same time, the Emperor, it is well known, is very desirous to allow the duchy to revert to the Guelphs, and so it is believed the Duke of Cumberland has privately agreed to waive his own rights of succession in favor of his eldest son, who is only 13, but will attain his majority in five years. This much, at least is the course of policy at present contemplated. As an indication of the change of mind at Gmunden may be instanced the solitary fact, to speak of nothing else, that the Duke of Cumberland refrained last autumn from joining, as usual, the Imperial Russian gathering in Denmark, thus emphasizing the further growth of a rapprochement between him and the German Emperor.

The Prince of Wales has not hitherto been fortunate with race horses, and last year only won two events, which were worth £372. The prince has got rid of all his old horses, except Florizel II, three-year-old, which is never likely to do much good work on the turf. His Royal Highness has five two-year-olds at Newmarket, which were bred at Sandringham. The Duke of Devonshire has more than twenty horses in training at Edgerton house, but the old ones are a moderate lot. Nearly all the Duke of Hamilton's lot are two-year olds, most of which were bought by auction last season. The best has certainly been seen of La Fleche, and Windgall is a roarer, while Watercress will be a difficult horse to train.

Mr. Gladstone may or may not resign office before the year is out, but this much is certain, he will even more than heretofore be an absentee from parliament. He has come back with signs of increasing age thick upon him. He does not look at all well, and his shortness of sight and hearing are more painfully palpable than they have ever been which is only what one would expect, however, regretfully. Last week he was rarely in the house after dinner, and they say he does not intend to be in his place at night, except on show occasions. If it were not for the sake of acting as a figurehead there is little question that he would resign immediately. He cannot hope to see home rule passed, and it is his final political ambition to do so.

The agricultural depression has reduced the revenue of the Chapter of York so considerably that each Canon has been cut down from £720 a year to £494.

Arthur Kunnard's beautiful new yacht Christabel, which was designed by G. M. Watson, has just been taken by the German Emperor, for three months, for a cruise in the Mediterranean. The yacht, which was taken with her skipper and crew, leaves Kief as soon as she can be got ready.

Lord Hamilton, of Dalzel, continues to improve, and he is now able to leave his bead some hours daily. Unless there should be a return of unfavorable symptoms, it is hoped Lord Hamilton may be removed to the seaside in the course of a few weeks.

Stag hunting in the famous forest of Chantilly, has been recommended, the Duc de Chartres having purchased a fine pack of hounds, with which to hunt twice a week the rest of the season. The Duc d'Aumale had a pack with which he hunted in the forest regularly 12 or 13 years ago, and his brother, Prince Joinville, has a famous pack for hunting the wild boar, which swarm in the extensive forests on his estate, Arcenbarro, which is in the department of marine.

PARLIAMENTARY GRIST.

What the Legislative Mill Will Grind This Session.

Ottawa, Feb. 20.—There have already been received 76 applications for private bills which will be asked next session. Of these 39 are for new acts incorporating and 30 for amendments to existing acts. There are also seven divorce bills which will come up before the senate.

London, Feb. 20.—The funeral of Anarchist Bourdin, who died from injuries received from the explosion of some chemicals, with which it is said he intended to blow up Greenwich observatory, will take place on Friday. Preparations are being made for an elaborate demonstration by his friends the anarchists.

The following judgments were given in the supreme court to-day: Baptist v. Baptist, a big will case, dismissed with costs; Oscar and Hattie, British Columbia sealing schooner, appeal allowed with costs; city of Vancouver v. C. P. R. company, appeal dismissed with costs.

The supreme court to-day gave its decision answering all questions submitted by the Dominion government in the Manitoba school case. Justices Strong, Fournier, Taschereau, Gwynne, King and Sedgwick were on the bench. The latter took no part in the case. There were in all six questions submitted by the Dominion government for reply. The principal question was whether an appeal lay from the Roman Catholics of Manitoba to the governor in council for remedial legislation, as asked for by their petitions and memorials. Justice Strong gave an answer to all these questions in the negative. He maintained that the province of Manitoba had the right to pass its own laws and repeal them, despite anything that the Dominion parliament might do or say. The Dominion could not press disabilities on the province which did not exist at the time of the union, and the province ought to be able to pass its own laws and then repeal them if it saw fit. Justice Fournier decided in favor of granting an appeal to the minority. He answered all the questions in the affirmative except question three, which asked if the decision of the privy council in the case of Barrett v. Winnipeg did not end the matter. This he answered in the negative. Justice King agreed with Justice Fournier in his answers to all the questions. Justice Taschereau said that he would not discuss making the supreme court an advisory board of the Dominion government, but it mattered little what the court said, because the answers would amount to nothing. They did not decide anything; they were binding upon nobody; did not determine anything, nor did they end any controversy in the matter which had already been begun. He answered no to all the questions except question three, to which he answered yes. Justice Gwynne agreed in all the answers which Justice Taschereau had given, so that three decided against an appeal and two for it. Justice King was not expected to answer as he did, nor was Taschereau. The government cannot take much comfort from the result.

THE BRAZILIAN STRUGGLE.

A Government Defeat at Itapeva—The Fate of Santos.

Buenos Ayres, Feb. 20.—A battle has been fought at Itapeva between the insurgents and government forces, the latter being defeated.

Mello on board the warship Republica intends to bombard the city of Santos as soon as the insurgent land force under General Saraiva arrives from Sao Paolo.

New York, Feb. 20.—The British steamer Scottish Prince, Captain Dobson, arrived last night. Captain Dobson said that during the seventeen days the vessel was anchored at Rio firing was kept up continuously between the fleet of da Gama and the government batteries. Shortly before the Scottish Prince sailed from Rio two appendices from a British ship who went ashore for water were struck by stray bullets from an insurgent vessel and killed.

ENEMIES OF SOCIETY.

Anarchist Ishmaelites Fairly on the War Path.

McKeesport, Pa., Feb. 20.—For the past few nights anarchist circulars have been scattered broadcast declaring war against private property, the state and the church. The circulars have the name, "John Mueltef, publisher, New York," attached.

Paris, Feb. 20.—A bomb exploded this morning in a small hotel on the Rue St. Jacques. The bomb was left in a room which two strangers engaged yesterday, and who did not return. The landlady discovered the bomb and sent for the police. In the meantime the landlady and two lodgers entered the room to investigate, when the explosion occurred. The room in which the bomb was placed was wrecked and every window in the house shattered. The two lodgers and the landlady were badly injured. News of the outrage caused the greatest excitement in the vicinity. There is not the slightest clue to the men who left the bomb. The excitement caused by this outrage was added to by the finding of a metal tube, supposed to be loaded with dynamite, near the entrance to the foreign office. A bomb similar to the one that exploded in the hotel in the Rue St. Jacques was found in another small hotel at 47 Faubourg St. Martin. It was removed before any damage was done. It is believed a plot is being carried out to cause explosions at hotels in different parts of the city. A close search of hotels is being made by the police.

NOT POPULAR IDOLS

Citizens of Visalia, Tired of the Law's Delay

AND THE OUTRAGEOUS CARRYINGS-ON

Of Messrs. Evans and Morrell, the Captured Convicts.

Organize a Vigilance Committee—They Decide to Give Them an Early Morning Swing—Police on the Alert Baffle the Plan—An Exciting Chase on the Highway.

Visalia, Cal., Feb. 20.—This morning it became known that a well organized vigilance committee intended to take Evans and Morrell out of jail and hang them. The attempt on the jail was to have been made at ten o'clock, but the officers got wind of it and together with Sheriff Scott had two carriages driven to the side of the jail, and at eight o'clock the men were quietly taken out and carried rapidly towards Goshen. A few minutes after they left the fire bell rang mysteriously, and word was passed around that the birds had flown. All sorts of conveyances were hastily pressed into service and the chase commenced. The police here telephoned Sheriff Kay at Goshen that the committee were on his track and instead of stopping they made for Travers. It is supposed they took the north bound train there, or further on, for Fresno, which was their destination. There is no doubt if they had not been removed there would have been something found dangling from a tree or a telegraph pole.

Fresno, Cal., Feb. 20.—Evans and Morrell were landed in Fresno jail at 10.30 this morning. At Fresno jail Evans called out to Jailor Manley, "I want to come home," and the doors were opened to let him in.

Evans was taken from the jail to the superior court at ten o'clock this morning. The court announced that the hour for passing sentence on Evans had arrived, and asked the prisoner if he had anything to say. His attorney made the customary motion for a new trial, which was denied. He then asked that Evans be sent to San Quentin instead of Folsom, but the judge disregarded the request and ordered him to be incarcerated at Folsom for life. Evans will leave here on the noon train for Folsom under a strong guard. His accomplice Morrell seems to regard himself as something of a hero.

Employer's Liability Bill.

London, Feb. 20.—Shortly after the formal opening of the house to-day, Hon. Mr. Gladstone moved that the house consider the amendments of the House of Lords to the Employer's Liability bill. The motion was greeted with load cheers by the supporters of the government. The motion by Mr. Gladstone striking out the contracting-out amendment to the bill, which was made by the House of Lords, was carried by a vote of 225 to 6.

Blames Only Liliuokalani.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Morgan's report on the Hawaiian investigations is understood to blame neither Willis nor Stevens. Morgan holds that by her act in attempting to overthrow the constitution the queen herself caused the revolution and the people arose and put her out of power. So far as Willis is concerned, Mr. Morgan believes he did exactly as he was directed to do. The authority of the president to appoint a commissioner is paramount, it is understood, and is not disputed, and no criticism is levelled at the administration. The Republicans, it is thought, will agree with Morgan in many of his findings. Gray, and possibly one or two other Democratic members, it is said, will not accept Morgan's report as it now stands, and will supplement it by criticism on the acts of Stevens and the late administration.

A Fatal Blunder.

Montreal, Feb. 20.—Mrs. England, wife of Dr. F. R. England, of this city, died unexpectedly at noon yesterday. Facts since revealed show that death was caused by poisoning. It appears that about fourteen days ago Mrs. England was taken ill with influenza. She was attended by Drs. W. S. England, Finley and Steward. Eight days ago Mrs. England began to get better. Dr. F. R. England, desiring to administer to his wife some bismuth, a simple and harmless medicine, telephoned to J. H. Dart & Co. to send him two ounces of bismuth. Dart & Co., finding they had none of the drug in stock, sent a written order to Kerry, Watson & Co., St. Paul street, for two pounds of bismuth, and received in due course a two pound package labelled "bismuth." Two ounces of this was put up in a package and delivered to Dr. F. R. England. After taking a portion of this Mrs. England became much worse. Consultations were held by the doctors, with the result that Mr. Lowds, chemist, was requested to analyze the bismuth. Mr. Lewis found the substance to be tartarized antimony, commonly known as tatar emetic, which when taken in large doses is poisonous. The chief symptoms were nausea, depression and intestinal irritation. Despite the efforts of the doctors Mrs. England gradually sank till she died yesterday. Bismuth and tartar emetic are much alike in appearance, being a white powder, although the tint of bismuth is slightly variable. How the mistake occurred cannot yet be learned. The inquest was begun this afternoon.

EVANS AND MORRELL.

The Notorious California Convicts Surrender to the Police.

Visalia, Feb. 19.—The outlaws Chris. Evans and Morrell have surrendered to the sheriff. They were surrounded in Evans' house, the officers having been there since daylight. At 9:15 a.m. a messenger was sent to the house with a note from the sheriff advising them to surrender, in order to save life, as their capture was certain. About 10 o'clock after the officers had waited an hour for the reappearance of Beason, who went into the cabin with a flag of truce, one of Evans' little boys came out of the front door with a note for Sheriff Kay. It read as follows: "Sheriff Kay:—Come to the house without guns and you will not be harmed. I want to talk with you. Chris Evans." The excitement increased, and the crowd surged around the officers as Kay sat down by the roadside and wrote an answer. The little boy ran back to the house with it. A few minutes after another note was brought by the boy. It read as follows:

"Sheriff Kay—Dear sir. Send the crowd away and bring Will Hall along with you to the gate and we will talk. I will not harm you. You are the sheriff of this county and I am willing to make terms with you, but with no one else. I will step out on the porch when you come to the porch.

(Signed) Chris Evans.

The bandits were evidently more afraid of the crowd than they were of the officers. They feared lynching, but no violence of any kind was ever hinted at. Not many minutes later, and just at 10:30 o'clock, Sheriff Kay and Under-Sheriff Hall walked up to Evans' front gate, leaving their Winchesters behind. Evans alone stepped out with Morell.

Evans spoke pleasantly to them. Chris. was bareheaded, but Morrell had on a cowboy hat. Kay at once walked up to the porch and shook hands with Evans, who looked across the street and noticed some of his old friends, Marshal Gard among them, and laughingly called out, "What are you doing out there boys with guns? Come in."

Evans was the coolest man in the crowd. Not a nerve twitched, not a quiver of his voice could be noticed. They were searched. Evans kissed his little boys good-bye and told them to come to the jail and see him. A dense crowd had gathered at the front gate by this time, and the officers had difficulty in making their way to the delivery wagon which was passing. They were put aboard it and safely lodged in jail.

In an interview with the agent of the United Press, Evans says they arrived last night utterly fagged out, having been on the move almost continuously and exposed to stormy weather. He is very reticent as to their location since the discovery of their camp near Camp Badger, and their unceremonious exit from it. He says that during last night he several times thought he heard parties creeping among the weeds around his house; but they were only a few, and he did not care much. However, at daybreak this morning he saw he was completely surrounded, and the country was alive with deputy sheriffs. He then concluded it was impossible to escape. He says that during the last few weeks he could have killed several deputies, but some had been old friends, and he did not like to kill them so long as he could avoid it. He laughs and chats with visitors, and seems the least concerned of any one.

Beason, who was held as a hostage, is an old friend of Evans. He says that when he rapped at the door of the cabin Evans appeared with a gun in his hands, and, after he had ascertained what he wanted, jerked him into the cabin and immediately slammed and locked the door. He then had Beason tell him the exact situation on the outside, and asked his advice. Beason told him the whole country was aroused; that hundreds of men armed with rifles, shotguns and revolvers were concealed behind every fence, outbuilding and point of vantage, and it was impossible for them to escape, as the officers were only waiting for the women and children to be removed to make a determined attack on the house. Finally, Evans concluded it was impossible to escape and, making virtue of necessity, surrendered. He looks very thin and pale, as though he had passed through a severe spell of sickness. There is a great rejoicing here at the capture, as many persons had reason to fear his vengeance for giving information to the officers, and there was a general belief that some valuable lives would be lost before he could be captured. He is now safely lodged in the county jail, and it is safe to say will not be given any opportunity to escape.

Central American Trouble.

New York, Feb. 19.—The steamship Miranda arrived here to-day from Blue Fields, Greytown, and other Central American ports, and brings further warlike news from Nicaragua. Mr. James Rankine, agent of the Miranda, a passenger on the vessel, spoke of the events down there. He said several battles recently occurred between the troops of Nicaragua and Honduras. Two days before the steamer left Greytown Mr. Rankine heard of a battle that took place at Cape Giers, on the river Wanko, which divides the two countries. He did not know the number of troops engaged, but the battle was said to be a hot one for a Central American fight. "Only four were killed," he said, "but one of the killed was Lieutenant Strong, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who was fighting for Nicaragua."

He was leading a company in a charge against an ambushed body of Honduras soldiers when shot down. Mr. Rankine said there were quite a number of Americans among the Nicaraguan troops, and they were noted for their energy and dash. The Miranda carried 170 Nicaraguan soldiers from Greytown to Blue Fields, the capital of the Mosquito country. The soldiers carried by the Miranda were under the command of a colonel and several captains. They were mostly boys and were poorly armed. In the battle the Honduranas were defeated and driven into the interior.

The Brazilian Warriors.

Rio de Janeiro, Feb. 19.—The cruiser Nictheroy left the harbor at an early hour last night. As she passed out she exchanged signals with Forts Santa Cruz and San Joao at the entrance of the bay. Before she reached the forts she was compelled to pass Fort Villegagnon, which is held by the insurgents. The gunners at this fort fired two shots at the cruiser, but their aim was bad and they did not succeed in hitting her. The Nictheroy had on board 300 rebel troops. It is supposed that her destination is Santos. Strong hopes are entertained of an early and decisive action between the government forces and the insurgents.

The course of Hon. Thomas L. Thomson, American minister, is still the subject of adverse comment in some quarters. It is charged by some Americans and others here that he is taking to himself the credit for the protection of the American merchantmen given by Rear-Admiral Benham. It is still the subject of comment that Mr. Thomson lives at Petropolis, the summer resort twenty-eight miles north of Rio de Janeiro, while the British and other ministers continue to reside in the city. His residence in Petropolis, however, is easily explainable on the theory that he does not want to run the risk of contracting yellow fever, which is epidemic in Rio de Janeiro, and Petropolis is always free of this scourge. There is some uncertainty arising from his residence there, American interests in this city being left in the hands of a young man in the office of the consul-general.

Congratulations All Round.

Berlin, Feb. 19.—Emperor William to-day returned the visit which Prince Bismarck paid his majesty at Berlin. He was accompanied by a suite of five officers and proceeded to the Lehrte railway station, where the imperial train was in waiting to convey the party to Friedrichsruhe. On the way to the station the people who knew the emperor's destination cheered him heartily. At Friedrichsruhe extensive preparations had been made to welcome the emperor. The members of several veteran societies had volunteered their services as guards of honor and to guard the approaches to the station. Special trains were run from Hamburg and other places to accommodate the crowds that desired to be present at Friedrichsruhe when the emperor arrived. By the time the imperial train had started from Berlin thousands of persons were in the vicinity of the Friedrichsruhe station, all congratulating themselves and the country upon the reconciliation between the emperor and the old ex-chancellor. The crowd was not allowed to approach too close to the station, the guards keeping a wide space open around it.

Prince Bismarck, Dr. Schweninger and Dr. Chrysander awaited at the station the coming of the emperor. When the imperial train stopped his majesty, who was attired in naval uniform, sprang from the platform, and Prince Bismarck, taking the hand of the emperor, which was extended to him, bowed and kissed it. The party immediately proceeded to the prince's residence, where Princess Bismarck, who was in the main hall, warmly welcomed his majesty. Neither Count Herbert nor Count William Bismarck were present. The Emperor William was in high spirits when he arrived.

Piles! Piles! Itching Piles.

Symptoms—Moisture; intense itching and stinging; most at night; worse by scratching. If allowed to continue tumors form, which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore. Swayne's Ointment stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in most cases removes the tumors. At druggists or by mail, for 50 cts. Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia. Lyman Sons & Co., Montreal, Wholesale Agents. ltdaw

Stocks and Bonds.

New York, Feb. 19—The Wall Street markets were quiet again to-day. As usual of late the industrials monopolized whatever little speculative interest there was. This was clearly seen when it was stated that the total transactions at the board footed up 153,915 shares, and of this small amount American Sugar figured for 58,000, and Chicago Gas for 20,000 shares. Burlington & Quincy, which was the most active railway on the lists, was traded in only to the extent of 7,000 shares. The comparative activity in industrial stocks was due to advices from Washington that the senate subcommittee on finance would report in favor of the house sugar schedule. At the same time firms with Washington connections were heavy sellers of sugar stock, under which prices receded 13 1-8 to 75 1-4, while the preferred fell 11 1-4 to 81 1-4. Whiskey had a sympathetic decline of 11 3-8 to 26 1-4. Chicago gas was forced down from 63 1-4 to 62 1-8, and U. S. Rubber preferred from 83 to 82. Chicago gas was weakened also by reports about the passing of the spring dividend. Later on the stock developed a little more strength. The railway list was neglected, and the changes, except in one instance, were merely fractional. Missouri Pacific sold down 7 1-8 to 25 1-8; Louisville & Nashville, 7-8 to 45 3-4; Burlington & Quincy, 5-8 to 75; and Rock Island, 1 1-8 to 65 7-8. In the case of Burlington sales were made seller 60 3-8 per cent. below the price in the regular way. Near the close sugar rallied rapidly to 78 1-2, and this had a tendency to stifle the whole list. The rise in sterling exchange had little effect, although it was conceded that if the strength continued the shipments of gold are likely, in the near future, to be the cause of a scarcity of bills. American tobacco attracted some attention, the stock rising 2 to 74. The rise was ascribed to manipulation. Closing bids: Atchison, 11 7-8; Burlington & Quincy, 75 1-8; Canada Southern, 49 3-4; Canadian Pacific, 68 1-8; Central Pacific, 13 3-4; Chicago, Cincinnati & Columbus, 46; Deleware & Lackawana, 167 1-2; Erie, 16 1-8; Wells Fargo, 12; Lake Shore, 126; Louisville & Nashville, 45 1-2; Missouri Pacific, 21 7-8; New York Central, 98; New England, 10 7-8; North American, 4; Northern Pacific, 4 1-4; Northern Pacific preferred, 17 1-4; Northwestern, 109; Oregon Improvement, 12; Pacific Mail, 17 1-4; Reading, 21 1-4; Rock Island, 65 3-4; Southern Pacific 22; St. Paul, 56 1-4; Texas Pacific, 87 1-8; Union Pacific, 17 7-8; Western Union, 83 1-4; Bar Silver, 63 3-8c per ounce. Money on call, 1 to 1 1-2. Foreign exchange sterling, 4 86 1-2 for 60 days, and 4.88 1-2 on demand. Union Pacific firsts of 1896, 104 1-2. Central Pacific firsts of 1895, 103 1-2 bid.

Woman's Waist.

The average waist of woman is now twenty-four inches, against nineteen inches five years ago. This development is attributed to Sarah Bernhardt and by no means to the dress reformers, their patterns, and their astonishing garments. The people who invent new costumes have been inspired by the beauty and grace of Bernhardt's stage clothes. These are copied for their customers. It is impossible to wear these costumes with corsets. One has been described as copied from a costume of the actress for a great lady. It is of black satin with a Watteau back, cut all in one piece. The front is tied by a sash. The neck is low with a fichu of lace, the sleeves short and full, frilled with lace. Mme. Dieulefoy, the wife of the explorer, who has permission of the French authorities to wear men's clothes, has recently had a collection of dress reform costumes submitted to her for expert opinion. She held them up by the fingers and commented on them scornfully. That they were ugly, formless and inartistic outweighed any advantage they might possess. Either women's clothes or men's, there is no middle ground. Men's clothes, looking at her own smart coat and trousers, she contended, were the past expression in dress. Women might arrive at them; nothing would ever supersede them.—New York Sun.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

GENERAL DISPATCHES.

News in Brief From Various Parts of the World.

Tulin, Feb. 19.—A dispatch from Pine Bolo, twenty-one miles south of this city, announces the arrest of Captain Gustaing, who is suspected of being a French spy. The prisoner says he was sent by the Canadian government to recruit emigrants. He had seven thousand francs in paper and gold in his possession. Before he was taken into custody he was watched for some time prowling around the fortress of Fenestrelle and engaging in conversation with the soldiers there.

London, Feb. 19.—There is the highest authority for contradicting the report sent to America that the dissolution of parliament is probable within thirty days. The ministry is entirely harmonious; that Mr. Gladstone comes back with renewed vigor and a determination to carry through his great measures of reform, and that the recent action of the house of lords has injected a new feature into the purposes of the Liberal party, perhaps the most important in its history—the "mending or ending" of the upper house. Mr. Gladstone will not dissolve parliament until that issue is made perfectly clear before every voter in Great Britain.

It is not what its proprietors say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story of its merit. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures.

The Modern Pugilist.

These athletes have become altogether too expensive for even the wealthiest and most foolish of the admirers of the "noble art," especially when the paltry exhibitions they have generally given are taken into account. The National Sporting club has seen enough of them for a time, and refused to offer a purse for the Mitchell and Corbett fight. In the United States common sense seems to be regaining its sway, and it is to be hoped that in the near future the fighting man will be relegated to something like his proper position. Sayers, one of the most skilful exponents of his brutal profession, thought himself fortunate if he received a sum of £200 for a severe and prolonged fight, but the present-day pugilist stands out for his thousands for a glove contest, which is rarely of considerable duration, and if he gives sparring exhibitions demands a rate of remuneration which would make the most successful lawyer envious. No wonder that he is able to take his afternoon drive behind a well bred horse or a pair of well matched ponies, and that his "tiger" is a marvel of neatness and correctness. His clothes are cut in the most fashionable style, and his furs, for which he has a special weakness, would be costly even to a millionaire.—London Standard.

Mr. Robert W. Denvir

An Exempt Fireman of Jackson Engine Co., Long Island City, N. Y., says that at Christmas, 1890, he could only take a small of dinner, as he was in a fearful condition from **Dyspepsia.** The next summer he went to Europe for his health, but came home uncured. In the fall he decided upon a thorough trial of

Hood's Sarsaparilla,

And by Christmas had a hearty appetite, healthy digestion, and was perfectly well. His cure was due wholly to Hood's Sarsaparilla.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, and sick headache. Try them.

A Common Error.

Chocolate & Cocoa are by many supposed to be one and the same, only that one is a powder, (hence more easily cooked,) and the other is not.

This is wrong--
TAKE the Yolk from the Egg,
TAKE the Oil from the Olive,
What is left?
A Residue. So with COCOA.

In comparison,
COCOA is Skimmed Milk,
CHOCOLATE, Pure Cream.

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR **CHOCOLAT MENIER.** ANNUAL SALES EXCEED 25 MILLION POUNDS.

If he hasn't it on sale, send his name and your address to Menier, Canadian Branch, 12 & 14 St. John Street, Montreal.

VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.

Weakness Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

YOUR FRIENDS IN THE EAST

Are all anxious to know all about Vancouver Island and British Columbia .....

EVERY RESIDENT of British Columbia who travels in the East is kept busy answering the many questions asked about the new El Dorado of the Pacific Northwest, and the indications are that hundreds of Eastern capitalists, merchants, bankers, farmers fruit growers, mechanics, etc., are turning Westward Ho! with British Columbia as an objective point. It goes without saying that every resident of this Province is interested in the development of our many resources and glad of an opportunity to supply their friends with reliable information concerning this country and its many attractions for the tourist and homeseeker.

THE WEEKLY TIMES

IS

A Well-Edited 16-page Paper,

Filled each week with news from all points of the Northwest, will tell the story of the happenings in this section of the Dominion of Canada in an interesting and acceptable manner. Why not send a copy regularly to your friends, relatives and acquaintances back East? It is cheaper than writing letters and a saving of much labor. Terms are as follows:

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The TIMES P. & P. Co.,
Victoria, B.C.

YOUR CHILD . . .
IS UNACCOUNTABLY LOSING FLESH REFUSING TO TAKE ITS FOOD LISTLESS AND DEBILITATED
WHY DON'T YOU TRY *The* D.L. EMULSION?
IT WILL HELP WONDERFULLY

No. 220.

A BY-LAW

Authorizing the Corporation of the City of Victoria to Borrow the Sum of $200,000 00 in anticipation of the Receipt of its Revenue for the year 1894.

Whereas under and by virtue of sub-section 134 of section 104 of the Municipal Act, 1892, every municipality may under the conditions contained in said sub-section borrow from any person such sum of money not exceeding an amount equal to the total amount of taxes upon land or real property, as shown by the revised assessment roll of the municipality for the preceding year, and bearing such rate of interest as may be requisite, to meet the current legal expenditure of the Corporation, which becomes payable out of the annual revenue before the revenue for the year becomes payable by the tax payers;

And whereas the total amount of the tax upon land for the year 1893 is $286,346.28 and upon improvements $41,286.06;

And whereas to meet the current legal expenditure of the Corporation of the City of Victoria for the year 1894, payable out of the annual revenue, before such revenue for such year becomes payable by the tax payers, it is requisite for the said corporation to borrow the sum of $200,000.

Therefore be it enacted by the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria as follows:

Sec. 1. It shall be lawful for the Corporation of the City of Victoria, by the Mayor and the Finance Committee thereof, to borrow upon the credit of the said Corporation from any person or persons, firm or firms, corporation or corporations who may be willing to advance the same, the sum of $200,000, in such amounts and at such times the same may in the opinion of the Mayor and the Finance Committee of the Council be required, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum.

Sec. 2. The money so borrowed shall be expended in defraying the current legal expenses of the said corporation for the year 1894, and shall together with the interest thereon, be payable and repaid to the lender or lenders thereof on or before the 31st day of December, 1894, out of the municipal revenue for the said year.

Sec. 3. The acknowledgment of such liability shall be in the form of a promissory note signed by the Mayor and the Finance Committee and the Clerk of the said Corporation, and shall be sealed with the Corporate seal of the said Corporation.

Sec. 4. In the construction of this By-law the expressions "Land" and "Improvements," and "Real Property," shall have respectively the meaning given to them in section 2 of the Municipal Act, 1892, and amendments thereto.

Sec. 5. This By-law may be cited as the "Annual Loan By-law, 1894."

Passed the Municipal Council the 5th day of February, A.D. 1894.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed the Council the 12th day of February, A.D. 1894.

(L.S.) JOHN TEAGUE, Mayor.
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria, on the 12th day of February A.D. 1894, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law, or any part thereof, quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C.M.C.

No. 219.

A BY-LAW

Respecting the Assessment Roll.

Be it enacted by the Corporation of the City of Victoria, by the Council thereof, as follows:

1. It is hereby declared that a distinction for the purpose of assessment shall be made between land and improvements situate within the municipal limits of the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

2. Land situate within the said limits shall be estimated for the purpose of assessment at its actual cash value, as it would be appraised in payment of a just debt from a solvent debtor.

3. Improvements situate within the said limits shall be estimated for the purpose of assessment at twenty-five per cent. of their actual cash value, as they would be appraised in payment of a just debt from a solvent debtor.

4. The Assessor shall begin to make the assessment on or before the first Friday in January, and complete the same on or before the second Tuesday in April, and the assessment shall be made on the said second Tuesday in April in each year.

5. The Assessment Roll shall be returned by the Assessor to the Clerk of the Municipality on or before the third Saturday in April in each year.

6. In the construction of this by-law the expressions "land" and "improvements" shall have respectively the meanings given to them in section 2 of the "Municipal Act, 1892."

7. The "Land and Improvement Assessment By-law, 1892," "The Assessment By-law, 1893," and any by-law or by-laws containing any provision or provisions which may be inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of this by-law, is and hereby repealed in so far only as the same are so inconsistent or repugnant, so that full force and effect shall be given to the provisions of this by-law, but not otherwise.

8. This by-law may be cited as "The Assessment By-law, 1894."

Passed the Municipal Council on the 29th day of January, 1894.

Reconsidered, adopted and finally passed by the Council on the 5th day of February, 1894.

(L. S.) JNO. TEAGUE, Mayor.
WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

NOTICE.

The above is a true copy of a by-law passed by the Municipal Council of the City of Victoria on the 5th day of February, A. D. 1894, and all persons are hereby required to take notice that anyone desirous of applying to have such by-law, or any section thereof, quashed, must make his application for that purpose to the Supreme Court within one month next after the publication of this by-law in the British Columbia Gazette, or he will be too late to be heard in that behalf.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

PUBLIC NOTICE

The undersigned will make loans from $1 to $1000 on any approved security.

VICTORIA LOAN OFFICE.
133 Government street.

Private entrance on Pandora street. Business strictly confidential. o19-tf

10 per cent. Discount for Cash for One Month. B. Williams & Co., Clothiers and Hatters, 97 Johnson St.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Premier Davie Uses Some Choice Language Yesterday.

CALLS THE OPPOSITION ANARCHISTS

Mr. Semlin Answers the Premier in a Clear Straight Forward Speech—Some of the Failures of the Provincial Government.

February 19.

The speaker took the chair at 2 o'clock.

The petition of Albert Nicholson and others against the Sumas Dyking bill, was received.

A petition from residents of Vancouver regarding the consolidation of electric railway and light companies was received.

Mr. Kitchen presented a petition from residents of Chilliwhack against the Sumas Dyking bill.

The railway committee reported the Cariboo railway bill to the house with amendments.

Hon. Mr. Davie continued the debate on the motion to go into committee of supply. He reviewed the speech made by the Hon. Mr. Beaven. Neither the house nor the country had been startled by the statement made by the leader of the opposition, that the province would lose $600,000 by the conversion of the loans. The fact was they were used to hearing the cry of "wolf." He contended that a minister of the crown had to be treated as an honorable man and should not be asked to make an explanation of every sixpence that he spends. He must travel as a gentleman and uphold the dignity of his office. An attorney-general who was in office when the leader of the opposition was in power, drew $3,500 to go to England without a single detail. The opposition of the time did not ask for an explanation. He did not say the expenses at the time were too high, but it was the hypocrisy that he objected to. Since he had been premier and attorney-general he had drawn $1,900 from the province for expenses. For this he made two trips across the continent on official business and had conducted numerous long prosecutions personally. He could have employed legal men to do the work as other governments did, but he did it personally, saving the province a large amount of money. The opponents of the government went on the principle that a lie would travel a mile while truth was pulling on his boots. Dealing with the "Pooley Scandal" he said it was monstrous to suppose that a legal gentleman would have to relinquish his practice when he entered the government. It was the privilege of the attorney-general, or any other member of the cabinet, to take a retainer against the crown. That was a privilege that could only be entrusted to an honorable man. The hon. gentleman did not understand the difference between the use and abuse of a privilege. The case of the president of the council was the use of a privilege. The president of the council could not appear for the crown. If he did so he would have to forfeit his seat. He quoted the case of the attorney-general of England vs. the Northwestern railway company, in which the solicitor-general appeared for the defendant company. They were not in the cabinet but it was they who advised whether a case should be prosecuted. There were also cases in which the solicitor-general have appeared for the crown and the attorney-general for the defendant. He also quoted the case in which Mr. Justice McCreight, when attorney-general and premier, appeared against the crown in the case of Dr. Trimble vs. the crown. The leader of the opposition did not take any notice of the case. In the New South Wales case there was an abuse of the privileges. Nothing had been said against the government for sending Col. Baker to the opening of the Imperial Institute, so it must be assumed that the government did right. A better selection for a representative at the opening of the institute could not have been made. A man did not surrender his private interests when he entered the government. The people would say there was something wrong with Col. Baker's scheme if he did not disclose his title. If there had been anything wrong with the prospectus you would not find names in it that were there. The statutes, he said, provided that the moneys paid in as trust funds by the railway companies were to be dealt with as revenue. The statute also provided that the government should provide interest on the moneys in the suitors' fund and the only way to obtain that interest was to use the fund. Before 1890 it was different. The government then did not have to pay interest on the fund. The governments of which the leader of the opposition was a member used the interstate estates fund. The remarks of Mr. Beaven about the I.O.U.'s he found in the treasury was a slander on the dead. He had robbed the dead of their character. Was he not afraid the dead men he had slandered would rise out of their graves and haunt him in his sleep? The country had never received better services than Dr. Davie gave it for $1,000 during the smallpox epidemic. He (the attorney-general) was away when the executive decided to send Dr. Davie to the conference at Ottawa. The result of the conference was the improvement of the quarantine station. Some time after the epidemic had passed smallpox began to break out again and the country was threatened with cholera. Dr. Davie was then again appointed provincial health officer and was retained until December when he was relieved at his own request. The appointment was necessary to prevent another outbreak or the introduction of Asiatic cholera. The letter from Sir Charles Tupper did not say that the sinking fund could not be released. He did not wish to cast a slur on the leader of the opposition, but the letter could not be found. Letters, however, were very often lost.

Voices—Purloined! Purloined!

Hon. Mr. Davie—A cable had been sent for a duplicate of the letter and an answer had been received. The telegram showed how incorrect the leader of the opposition was.

Hon. Mr. Beaven—What I say and what you understand are two different things.

Mr. Davie—Held that it was a privilege of any minister of any government to do as he did in having a copy of the public accounts on the Mainland before the book became public. There was no rule to prevent the public accounts being issued during the recess. The opposition strained at a gnat and swallowed a camel. If the holder of bonds made such a large amount of money by the conversion of the bonds, how was it that such a small amount had been converted? If it was so profitable they would be only too eager to convert them. The leader of the opposition had referred to what it costs to convert the bonds, but he had not mentioned what advantage would accrue to the province. The additional amount spent in New Westminster district was spent on very necessary works. He pleaded guilty to the mistake that had crept into the speech from the throne, stating that the bonds had sold for 92 when they only brough 91. The explanation of the expenditure exceeding the revenue for the first half of the year was that the expenditure on roads, streets and bridges was made during the first half of the year, while the revenue did not come in until the last half of the year. According to the leader of the opposition no expenditure could be made until the revenue came in.

Hon. Mr. Beaven—When did I argue that?

Hon. Mr. Davie—That is what your argument was. None of the special warrants had been issued except in cases of unforseen expenditure. Mr. Cummings had surveyed the Cranbrook Estate before he became government agent and before Col. Baker became a member of the administration. He was therefore the only one competent to make the report. The opponents of the government were whited sepulchres. They were anarchists who tried to destroy the government and the people's rights. He would prove that they were what he said—

Mr. Semlin—You say so. It must be all right.

Hon. Mr. Davie, continuing, said the Independents, now oppositionists, last year leagued themselves with Messrs. Twigge and Duval, who were disastrous men. Mr. Brown and Mr. Cotton, who were at the meeting at Vancouver, were responsible for what other men at the meeting said. They were co-conspirators. None of the "gang" could get out of what they attempted to do. They attempted to destroy the credit of the province and in that they were anarchists. They were trying to make the workingmen war against the capitalists. The legislation brought in by the government was in favor of the workingmen. The opposition were trying to make him discontented with his lot and to wage war against his best friend, the capitalist. Referring to the movement for public control of tramway and electric light systems, he said they proposed to get the system for nothing or else to construct rival systems and freeze out the private companies. This was not the way to encourage the capitalist. It was those who did not spend their money for the public good who were the loudest in their cry against those who spent their money for the public good. Referring to the statement that the minister of finance would withdraw from public life, he said it was a very small faction that did not recognize the services which he had rendered the country. It would be little less than a public calamity if the hon. minister of finance withdrew from public life at present. No doubt, the minister of finance, like himself, had thought, why should he bother himself about public affairs? But the minister of finance and his friends had interests that must be protected. He would fight the foe that was springing up, namely, anarchy.

Mr. Semlin said the aim of the attorney-general appeared to be, not to defend the government, but to assail the opposition. He had called the members of the opposition anarchists. As he understood the word anarchist, it meant men who set the law at defiance. The members of the government had set the law at defiance, so it was the government, not the opposition, who were anarchists. The government had set the law at defiance in the matter of the special warrants. Special warrants had been issued to the amount of $134,000. The government was wholly incompetent to carry on the affairs of the country. They presented estimates of revenue and expenditure, and then they had to issue special warrants amounting to $134,000. He would like an explanation of how the money was spent on the boundary road. The legislature had voted the money for this road to be built a certain way, but the government had changed it to benefit the owners of a townsite. Then the work was done in the winter, when it would cost more. It might just as well have been done in the summer. Then there was $2,000 paid out by special warrant for what he was sure was not a case of emergency. In fact, the $2,000 was owing for two years before it was paid. It was the reward for those who were instrumental in bringing the Cariboo stage robber to justice. The government offered a reward of $2,000 for the apprehension of the highwayman. The men who apprehended him applied for the reward. The matter was deferred by the government. When the legislature met he applied for the appointment of a committee to investigate the matter and report who was entitled to the reward. A committee consisting of four government members and himself was appointed. The committee reported that the men who had applied for the reward were entitled to it, but the government took no notice of the report. The men again wrote for their money, but received no satisfaction. Last fall the attorney-general visited the interior and he was asked about the reward. He answered that until he interviewed the men he did not know who was entitled to the reward. That was a nice compliment to pay to his four supporters who had reported who were entitled to the reward. One would expect that he would trust his own supporters, but he evidently would not, or he would not have found it necessary to visit the interior to find out about the case. He just wished to impress on the members the confidence that their leader placed in them. Of course he, who was a whited sepulchre, anarchist, etc., could not expect to be trusted by the attorney-general, but the government members surely expected some confidence to be placed in them. It all went to show the total incompetency of the government. This was not a case of emergency; the government had had lots of time to ask the legislature to sanction the payment of the amount. It was paid shortly after the return of the attorney-general from the interior. Of course the attorney-general was quite aware of the coming election when he made the trip, which other members also took. But the other members had to pay their own expenses, while the attorney-general was travelling at the expense of the province. The members of the government called the members of the opposition anarchists, a band of conspirators, a gang of blackguards and whited sepulchres, and then sat back in their chairs, crossed their arms and said "Thank God; we are gentlemen." They called themselves gentlemen after using such epithets—epithets that he had never before heard in a legislative assembly. He inferred from what the attorney-general said that all those who attended the meeting in Vancouver were a gang of conspirators, and that those who got the meeting up and who took part in it were responsible for what took place and what was said. He would like to know if all the men who attended public meetings were alike responsible for what was said and done. The attorney-general spoke very contemptuously about Rev. G. R. Maxwell of Vancouver. He had had the pleasure of meeting Rev. Maxwell on several occasions, and he considered him one of the best pulpit orators in the country. He challenged the government to cause an investigation to be made into the charges brought against the government by Rev. Maxwell. The word of Rev. Maxwell would prevail with many against the word of those who now occupied the government benches. It would only be doing justice to investigate the charges made by Rev. Maxwell. The members of the government travelled around the province and the government paid their expenses. When the opposition inquired into the right of the cabinet ministers to do this, those gentlemen answered, "What right have a lot of anarchists, a band of blackguards and whited sepulchres, to investigate what we—we gentlemen—do?" They advanced their own interests when ostensibly on a trip for the public good. In fact, they did just as they wished. When their right to do this was questioned they threw epithets across the house that were insulting not only to the members but also to the constituents that elected these members. Their excuse for doing all this was that "they were gentlemen." The attorney-general labored hard to defend the action of the president of the council in taking a brief against the province in the case of the E. & N. Railway Company v. the Attorney-General of British Columbia. The public would judge the actions of the president of the council. He had taken a solemn oath to guard the interests of the province. Ordinary men would take that to mean that he was not to use his well-known ability against the interests of the province. But in this case he had attempted to advance the interests of a private company against the interests of the province. A man who did that might be a specimen of a gentleman, but he hoped that there were no such specimens on his side of the house. The provincial secretary went to England, and before going drew $1,000. He said he had a perfect right to draw the $1,000. No one would deny that he had the legal right to draw that amount, but the question was, "What did he do for it?" He said that he had seen Sir Charles Tupper and the editor of Truth. To do that could hardly justify the provincial secretary in making a trip to England. There were gentlemen in London who were well able to look after the affairs of the province in England. The provincial secretary went to England nominally to represent British Columbia at the opening of the Imperial Institute. He would like to know if that was sufficient reason for depriving the province of his services as head of certain departments, for which he was paid? Sir Charles Tupper or the agent-general of the province, H. C. Beeton, could have represented the province at the opening of the Institute. While on the subject he would just like to mention the Imperial Institute, which received a bonus from both the Dominion and provincial governments. He did not know whether the provincial secretary was a good Canadian or not, but there had been read before the Imperial Institute a paper that reflected on Canadians. It said they had all the vices and none of the virtues of the Americans. It was about time Canadians stopped supporting an institution when such papers reflecting on them were read there.

Hon. Col. Baker—I did not write the article.

Mr. Semlin—I did not mean to say you did, but your presence there might have been enough to convey the impression expressed in the article. Was the fact that the provincial secretary went to England at the expense of the province and advanced his own interests sufficient to cause the writing of the article. The attorney-general said that some years ago when the leader of the opposition was in power an attorney-general went to England at a cost of $3500 to the province. It was not what the expenses were, it was what good the ministers did when they made the trip. Did the attorney-general referred to go to England in the interest of the province or in his own private interest? The attorney-general referred to was the Hon. Mr. Justice Walkem. He went to England to confer with the Imperial government regarding the Esquimalt dry dock and succeeded in enlisting the assistance of the Imperial government in the scheme. That did the province some good. There was a great contrast between that trip and the one made by the provincial secretary. Attorney-General, now Mr. Justice Walkem, advanced the interests of the province on his trip. If Col. Baker had done the same less would have been heard about his trip. Mr. Cummings may have been the most capable person to report on the Cranbrook estate property but that did not justify a minister of the crown in ordering a public officer to report on property he wished to sell in England. The people had seen some of the effects of officers refusing to obey the orders of the head of the department. He did not have to go further than the provincial secretary's department, the education department. Two men had been beheaded and their certificates cancelled for disagreeing with the head of that department. The minister's action reflected little credit on the government. The members of the government said it was most scandalous to take the matter up because the document was headed "for private circulation only." If everything in the prospectus was as it should be there would be no necessity for the heading. Documents that it was necessary to hide from the light of day required such headings as that. If he wanted to sell his farm honestly it did not signify anything if the public knew what value he placed on it. The leader of the government had said that it was desirable to have a provincial health officer. The matter was discussed last year and the leader of the government then said that a health officer would not be appointed until it was absolutely necessary to do so. At that time the province was paying the wages of a provincial health officer without the legislature knowing anything about it. It is surprising how under such circumstances the government can succeed in holding the confidence of its supporters. The finance minister said the reports of the public accounts committee were just electioneering dodges. There were a number of items in the estimates that were more for election purposes than anything else. They would not be honestly acted upon. The finance minister also said that it was the intention to decrease the appropriations for salaries by $23,000. What did that statement amount to? They were decreasing their official staff and at the same time they said the population of the province was increasing and that there was more work to be done. When the attorney-general visited the interior he found that the people objected to the heavy expenses. He had no confidence in the government carrying out what they said they would do. They say that the work is increasing and at the same time they are decreasing the machinery that does the work. If there are too many clerks, now that the population is large, they must have been squandering money paying clerks that had nothing to do. If they can do without the clerks now they could have done without them when there was less work to do. They have been wasting $23,000 a year at this rate, or $230,000 for the time they have been in office. This amount would have done a lot of work on the roads, streets and bridges of the province. The government had found that the people objected to this waste of money so just before election they are decreasing the appropriations to get the credit for retrenching. He had no confidence in their retrenchment scheme. As soon as the doors of the house were closed there would be just as many clerks in the office as ever. It was true that a large number of localities had been formed into municipalities, thus decreasing the revenue. But what was the cause of this? The injustice of the government had forced the settlers in different portions of the province to form municipalities for their protection. They could then collect their own taxes and then they had the satisfaction of knowing that none would be wasted on the officials and what they paid would be spent in their own locality instead of being spent in more favored constituencies. You do not see any of the small constituencies near the capital forming municipalities, they were too well treated by the government, receiving more than their share of the expenditure. Other localities were forced to form municipalities even if their taxes were higher as they were not justly treated by the government. Any unprejudiced person who had heard the speeches delivered on both sides of the house could not but come to the conclusion that the finances of the province were in a very unsatisfactory condition. When the members of the house pointed this out they were called blackguards, anarchists, white sepulchres and other epithets that "gentlemen" know so well how to use. When the opposition opposed the crofter scheme the government said they were predicting ruin and called them all kinds of names. The government said the scheme was going to be of incalculable benefit to the province. The opposition argued that it would injure the province. He believed that the government was now of the same opinion that the opposition were and that they were taking credit for having prevented the scheme from being successful. The government had failed in their financial and crofter schemes so they then started a scheme to catch the workingmen's vote. It was nothing but an electioneering dodge something like the little speech the attorney-general had just delivered to the workingmen. The attorney-general wanted those in the gallery to believe that he was the most sincere and devoted admirer of labor. He did not succeed in proving this with the labor bill. This year a bill had been introduced to amend the bill passed last year but it had been passed over day after day. As it was often said, "It is an easy matter to raise the devil but it is not so easy to lay him." The government tried every means to make the people believe that they were the friends of the workingmen. Col. Baker, while in Montreal, told a reporter that they were going to expunge capital from the province; that the government intended to tax them out of existence.

Hon. Col. Baker—I did not say that. It was in the paper but it was not what I said.

Mr. Semlin—Now he denies that the government is going to tax syndicates and monopolies and he admits that the government is not such a great friend of the workingmen after all, but they have a leaning towards monopolies and syndicates. The formation of a labor bureau had always been a mystery to him. Last year he met a young man in Kamloops who said he was collecting statistics for the labor bureau. He did not know what the young man did do. This year as far as he could see there was no mention made in the estimates of the labor bureau. The only thing the government had not failed in was the expenditure of taxes. The expenses of the ministers should be paid when they make a trip on business, and they should not be paid when they go hunting and electioneering. The attorney-general, it was true, was at Lytton the time the assizes were on, but the deputy attorney-general was also there. He could not see the necessity of both being there at the same time. If the attorney-general was not competent to do the work why was he there, and if he was competent, why was the deputy attorney-general there. The public should know how the money was spent. When it was spent for the personal gain of the ministers of the crown it was being improperly spent. During the year they had seen ministers travelling on hunting and electioneering trips, and trips to benefit them personally, and the province paid the bills. (Applause.)

Mr. Hunter contended that the speech of the finance minister remained undisputed. He repeated many of the figures quoted by the finance minister. The leader of the opposition placed the question of the deficit very unfairly before the house. He tried to make it appear that this was the only year in which there had been a deficit. Sir James Douglas at one time had to loan the province $30,000 to pay wages with. That was when the leader of the opposition was a member of the government. His government had issued special warrants. It was not a new thing to issue special warrants. The intestate estate funds had been administered the same as they are to-day since 1872. He read a poem in regard to the recent mayoralty contest and then moved the adjournment of the debate.

The tramway, telephone and telegraph bill, No. 26, (Mr. Kellie) was struck from the orders of the day by the request of Mr. Kellie.

Hon. Col. Baker presented a return of the corrected census returns for the province.

The house adjourned at 6 o'clock.

The Spring Medicine.

"All run down" from the weakening effects of warm weather, you need a good tonic and blood purifier like Hood's Sarsaparilla. Do not put off taking it. Numerous little ailments, if neglected, will soon break up the system. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla now, to expel disease and give you strength and appetite.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best family cathartic and liver medicine. Harmless, reliable, sure.

How to Get a "Sunlight" Picture.

Send 25 "Sunlight" soap wrappers (wrapper bearing the words "Why does a Woman Look Old Sooner Than a Man?") to Lever Brothers, Limited, 43 Scott street, Toronto, Ont., and you will receive by post a pretty picture, free from advertising and well worth framing. This is an easy way to decorate your home. The soap is the best in the market, and will only cost 1c postage to send in the wrappers, if you leave the ends open. Write your address carefully.

CHAS. HAYWARD

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Funeral Director and Embalmer.

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Office: 90 Johnson St.

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Graduate U. S. College of Embalming

PARLORS, 42 BROAD ST., VICTORIA, B.C.

Real Estate.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE for city or suburban property, ranch 320 acres, 14 miles from Calgary, N.W.T.; 2 good roads to property; 305 acres fenced; 30 acres bush; good black soil; Elbow river crosses property; 2 good springs; well settled district; church, school, store, post-office, blacksmith shop, cheese factory, all within 1 and two miles. Price, $2,500.

250 ACRES, THREE-FOURTHS MILE fine water front, good land, partly cleared; good house and stables; splendid location for fishing and shooting and boating; low price and good terms, or exchange partly for cash and city property.

98 ACRES, PARTLY CLEARED, WITH house and stable, close to railway station; a good chicken and fruit farm; cheap.

10 ACRE BLOCKS, GOOD LEVEL LAND, close to Saanichton railway station; $1000 and $1500, according to position; very easy terms and low interest to parties buying to improve.

2 LOTS, 50x120 each, good land and close to good stream of water; $300.

A. WILLIAMS,

5 Store Street, Opposite Railway Station

FARM FOR SALE.

A FARM OF TWO HUNDRED ACRE ON West Saanich road, about eight miles from Victoria. Sixty acres good bottom land, forty acres cleared, well ditched and fenced. Price $30 per acre; half cash, balance on time. Apply to GEORGE LINDSAY, 27 Third street, Victoria. 17mth

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention to apply at the next sitting of the Licensing Commissioners for the transfer of the license held by me to Frank G. Norris, for the sale of spirituous and fermented Liquors by retail, upon the premises known as the St. George's Inn, Esquimalt Road, Victoria, B.C.

BENJAMIN CARTER.

February 9th, 1894. 1m

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that at the next meeting of the Board of License Commissioners of the City of Victoria, I shall apply for a transfer of my interest in the license held by Harrison and McAlister, to sell wines and liquors by retail at 67 and 69 Johnson Street, to William Harrison.

JOHN McALISTER.

Victoria, Feb'y 14th, 1894. 30d

The Board of Licensing Commissioners.

I, the undersigned William Baines, of 100 Fort Street in the City of Victoria, hereby give notice that it is my intention to apply at the next sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners, to be held on Wednesday, the 14th day of March next, for a license to sell wines, spirits, beer, and other fermented, and intoxicating liquors by retail, in a certain building to be used for Hotel purposes, containing 35 rooms, which said building is known as "The Osborne House," and is situate and built on Lot 149 in the City of Victoria, at the corner of Pandora and Blanchard Streets in the said City of Victoria.

Dated the 12th day of February A.D. 1894.

fe12-30t WILLIAM BAINES.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given that it is my intention to apply at the sitting of the Licensing Court for the City of Victoria, to be held on the second Wednesday in March, 1894, for a transfer to John Roberts of the license now held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Bay View saloon, situate at the corner of Humboldt and Government streets in the City of Victoria.

T. J. RIDEHALGH.

Feb. 1-1m

NOTICE.

Municipal Act, 1892.

I hereby give notice that I intend to apply at the sitting of the Board of Licensing Commissioners to be held in next March for the transfer from myself to Horatio White, of the license now held by me to sell wines, spirituous or fermented liquors by retail at the "Omineca Saloon" Government street, in the city of Victoria.

M. J. CONLIN.

Dec. 6th, 1893. ja17-30t

NOTICE.

We hereby give notice that it is our intention to apply at the sitting of the Licensing Court for the City of Victoria, to be held on the second Wednesday in March, 1894, for a transfer to the executors of the estate of G. Bossi, deceased, of the license now held by the said G. Bossi deceased, to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Russ House, situate on Johnston Street, in the City of Victoria.

ROSA BOSSI,
CARLO BOSSI,
Executors of the estate of G. Bossi, deceased

Feb. 12-30t

Mortgage Sale.

By order of the Mortgagee.

Under the powers of sale contained in two indentures of mortgage registered Nos. 9754B and 10700B in the Land Registry Office, Victoria, W. Dufour & Co., will sell by auction at their auction rooms, 102 Douglas street, Victoria, on Wednesday, the 28th day of February, A.D. 1894, at 12 o'clock noon, a part of Sections XIV and XXIV, Victoria District, more particularly described in Charge Book, Vol. 9, Fol. 32, No. 9754B, in the Land Registry Office, Victoria and containing one acre or thereabouts.

McPHILLIPS, WOOTTON & BARNARD,
Solicitors for the Mortgagee.

27-31-Sat

Mortgagee's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that I, Joseph Levy, did on the 3rd day of February, 1894, under and by virtue of the powers contained in a certain Bill of Sale, by way of Chattel Mortgage, duly filed in the office of the Registrar General of Titles, at Victoria, B. C., take possession of the goods, chattels, stock-in-trade, fixtures, etc., of David Hart, doing business at 110 Government Street, Victoria, B.C., and that I will under power contained in the said Bill of sale sell the said goods, chattels, stock-in-trade, etc., to satisfy the moneys secured by the same.

Until further notice Mr. H. Emanuel Levy will retain possession and conduct such sale.

Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 7th day of February, 1894.

Witness: M. Young.

JOSEPH LEVY.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The following named Street is closed to public traffic till further notice, viz: Stanley Street, from North Chatham to Bodwell Street.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

311-tf

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The following streets are closed to traffic until further notice: Maclure street from south side of Belleville Street to the Public Park, also the north end of Park Street at its junction with Maclure.

By order,
E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

The following named street is closed to public traffic till further notice, viz: First street, between Bay and King's Road.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (late with Dr. John Wende, V. S., Buffalo, N. Y.) Office at Brays Livery 109 Jamison Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417. Victoria, B. C.

ARCHITECTS.

JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT,
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad Street and Trounce avenue. fe20tf

MUSICAL.

BANJO and Guitar instructions by Chicago's popular banjoist, Mr. T. W. Reamer. Five Sister Block. n4

GEO. W. FUGGLE,
PIANOFORTE MAKER AND TUNER.
Three years with Goodwin & Co. Orders left at factory, 76 Princess avenue; also at Jamieson's book store, next postoffice. Violins Mandolins and Guitars repaired. P.O Box 422.

PIANO TUNING—Jas. Sheridan, room 2, S.W. corner of Five Sister Block, 2nd flat, Fort street. o10-tf

SCAVENGERS

PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER.
Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable
Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets.
Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 154.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver St.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.
Meetings are held at 7.30 p.m., on the first Friday in every month, at the Pioneer Hall, Broad Street. The aims of the Society are the bringing together of Englishmen for their mutual benefit and the maintenance of the British Connection. JNO. J. AUSTIN, Secretary. ja13

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS
Court Vancouver No. 6755, A.O.F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Foresters' Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited.
fe13 SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VICTORIA-COLUMBIA LODGE,
No. 1, A. F. & A.M., B.C.R. Regular communications the first Thursday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner of Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.
ja18 C. DUBOIS MASON, Secretary.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE
No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communications the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisgard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. ly28 J. A. BROWN, Secretary.

COLUMBIA ROYAL ARCH
Chapter, No. 126, G.R.B. Regular conventions held on the first Tuesday of every month, at Chapter Hall, Masonic Temple, Douglas street. Sojourning companions are cordially invited. R. H. SWINERTON, scribe E.
1-19

FAR WEST LODGE, No. 2,
Regular convention every Friday evening at Knights of Pythias Hall, Broad street. Sojourning Knight is cordially invited to attend. E. PRIMROSE, K. of R. & S.
o29

ST. ANDREW'S & CALEDONIAN
Society meets in their own hall, Blanchard St., on the first Friday in every month. All Scotsmen are invited to join.
F. C. SMITH, Secretary.

QUEEN'S MARKET.
L. GOODACRE,
Government street, Victoria, B. C., wholesale and retail Butcher. Contractor by appointment to Her Majesty's Royal Navy.

A. & W. WILSON,
PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 136

MRS. McGREGOR,
MIDWIFE.
137 Cormorant Street.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. A. C. WEST
Surgeon Dentist,
Office Rooms: 2, 3 & 4, Adelphi Block, Corner Yates and Government Sts., Victoria, B.C.
Dr. West calls particular attention to the Chase Metallic Roof Plate, which is the best denture ever devised, and for which he is the sole licensee for B.C.—its points of superiority are—lightness, strength, conductivity, and perfect adaptation, thus giving it all the advantages of an all gold plate with none of its disadvantages, and at a price within the reach of all. To examine a specimen plate will convince at once the truth of the above assertions. All dental work performed carefully and skilfully. Teeth extracted absolutely without pain by the use of a local anaesthetic. my17-d-w

VICTORIA COLLEGE,
BEACON HILL PARK.
(LATE CORRIG COLLEGE.)
The Leading Day and Boarding College for Boys north of San Francisco. Modern and fully equipped college buildings, fronting on the Park and Straits.
First-class Teaching Faculty—British University Graduates, University, Professional, Commercial and Modern Courses.
Reasonable fees. Cricket, football swimming, athletics, etc. For spring term entrance apply
PRINCIPAL J. W. CHURCH, M.A.
fe13 e,m,t&w 1y

ARCHITECTS.

A. MAXWELL MUIR,
ARCHITECT,
934 Douglas Street.

JOSEPH SEARS,
Painter, Glazier, Paper Hanger
Dealer in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Glass, Etc.
114 Yates Street.

NOTICE.
Having purchased the stock of S. L. Kelly & Co., we are prepared to sell at lowest prices a fine line of heating stoves and ranges. Also tinware, copperware, etc. Jobbing and repairing strictly attended to. Hoping for a continuance of favors given the old firm.
Yours etc.,
S. B. KELLY & Co.,
No. 24 Yates St.
f23-1m

AMUSEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE
TWO NIGHTS, TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY,
Feb. 20 & 21.
Always Popular, now Grander Than Ever.
M. B. LEAVITT'S Magnificent Spectacular Production,
SPIDER AND FLY
Gorgeous Costumes. Superb Scenery.
FIFTY PEOPLE
30 European Celebrities 30 and the COLUMBIAN BALLET.
16 Beautiful Dancers from the Alhambra, London.
A Colossal Scenic Creation. The new production this season. Crowded with novelties.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A Girl for general housework. Apply Mrs. W. H. Bone, Topaz Avenue. fe19-4t

WANTED—A lady to sell roses, shrubs, and other nursery stock, from one of the largest Canadian Nurseries; pleasant and profitable apply at once. Brown Bros. Co., Portland, Or. fe17-4t

DRY GOODS—Situation wanted by a young man who knows dry goods. Twelve years' experience in first-class house in the east. Best of references. Address "M.," Times office. fe17-4t

WANTED—Pushing canvasser of good address. Liberal salary and expenses paid weekly; permanent position. Brown Bros., Co., Nurserymen, Portland, Ore. jo8m&w

WANTED—A Girl to do general housework. Apply 75 Johnston St. feb0tf

WANTED—Good, Live, Active Representative in this city and vicinity, to take agency for our Koaline Fuel Saver and Fumigator. A reliable article. Good profit. Factories, hotels and families use this compound. Address with stamp THE KOALINE FUEL CO., Windsor, Ont. n22-3m

AGENTS make $5 a day. Greatest kitchen utensil ever invented. Retails 25cts. 2 to 6 sold in every house. Sample, postage paid, 5cts. Forshee & McMakin, Cincinnati, O. wed-26t-o11

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE by private bargain—The new Sailing Schooner "Kilmeny;" 19 tons register, at present lying in the inner harbor, Victoria, B.C., Apply to John C. Jameson, 34 Government St., Victoria, B.C. fe-146

FOR SALE—A 24 double room Cabin Building and lot, earning a rental of $90.00 per month. Central location; a good investment. Winnett & Cooper. fe16-4t

FOR SALE by private bargain—The new Sailing Schooner "Kilmeny;" 19 tons register, at present lying in the inner harbor, Victoria, B.C. Apply to John B. Jameson, 34 Government St., Victoria, B.C. fe-14-6

FOR SALE—House and grounds, nicely cultivated, very cheap, also some choice lots at a bargain, James Bay. Hall, Gospel & Co., 100 Govt. Street. fl-1m

A RARE SNAP FOR SALE—The finest business that can be desired, being two large branches of the Paragon Oil business in the States, with 2c. per gallon royalty on oil sold in two other large cities and other rights pertaining to the Paragon Oil Can. The plant alone is worth more than is asked for the whole. Two good men can make a large fortune in a short time. Easy terms. Apply Paragon Oil Co., Victoria. f27-tf

TO LET.

ONE OR TWO first-class bedrooms to let at Miss McCandlish's, 63 Superior Street, James Bay. fe19

TO LET—Two rooms with use of kitchen for man and wife. Apply betwen 6 and 8 p.m., at No. 1, Collinson Street. fe16-1w

TO LET—Or for sale, a new house, with 5 acres of land, about three and a half miles from post-office. Apply Alan S. Dumbleton, 51 Langley St. feb7-tf

TO LET OR LEASE—Hotel with 20 rooms and saloon license, bar and bar-fixtures complete; central location. Apply 16 Trounce avenue. j3-tf

MISCELLANEOUS

B. VAN VOLKENBURGH,
BUTCHER AND PACKER,
72 Yates street. Oc.17

BONAPARTE POPATOES
—AT—
R. H. JAMESON, - 33 Fort Street.

Notice to Contractors.

Tenders for the erection of a Brick and Stone residence to be built on Pemberton Road, Victoria, will be received up to noon of Saturday, 14th inst. Lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted. Plans and specifications may be seen at office of
S. MACLURE, Architect.
Room 74, Five Sisters Block. fe19-3t

NOTICE

On account of necessary repairs to be made to the boilers at the City Electric Light Station, the street lights will be discontinued for four days from to-day, and the pumping of water to the higher levels for two days from Sunday morning next.
By order,
R. H. McMICKING,
feb16-td Superintendent.

NOTICE.

I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by my wife, Mrs. D. H. Adams, after this date.
Dec. 23, 1893. D. H. ADAMS.

HONOLULU, S.F. O.R. & N. CO. ONLY SEVEN DAYS!
The Oceanic Steamship Company
Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails, will leave the Company's wharf foot of Folsom Street, San Francisco
FOR HONOLULU ONLY
S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Saturday, March 17th, 1894, 2 p.m.
For passage apply to 138 Montgomery St. For freight apply to 327 Market street.
For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change
The splendid New Zealand Steel Screw steamer
Alameda....Thursday, March. 8th, at 2 p.m.
Or immediately on arrival of the English mails
J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO.
General Agents.
or W. WEBSTER, District Agent. H. E. CONNON, Agent, Bastion Square, Victoria
CAPT. WM. WEBSTER
Agent for Puget Sound Territory.

An obedience to the simple laws of hygiene and the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla will enable the most delicate man or sickly woman to pass in ease and safety from the icy atmosphere of February to the warm, moist days of April. It is the best of spring medicines.

THE DAILY TIMES

Published every afternoon except Sunday, by the
Victoria Times Printing and Publishing Company, Limited;
At No. 37 Yates street, near Government, Victoria, B. C.

SUBSCRIPTION:
Delivered by carrier in any part of the city per week.....25 cts
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DAILY ADVERTISING RATES:
CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS, such as To Let, Wanted, etc., etc., one cent per word per insertion.
NOTICES of Births, Marriages and Deaths free. Deaths with funeral announcements, $1.50.
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Theatrical notices, legal advertisements, political announcements, and all advertisements of a special class, and not included in the above, 10 cents a line first insertion and 5 cents for each subsequent insertion.
Advertisements unaccompanied by specific instructions inserted until ordered out.
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THE TIMES P. & P. COMPANY,
WM. TEMPLEMAN Manager

TO THE SUBSCRIBERS.
When you wish to have your address changed, please give former as well as new address.

The Daily Times.

THERE IS NO DEFENCE.

Premier Davie yesterday essayed a further defence of his action in regard to the Public Accounts report, and this morning the government organ again tries to help him out. Both still insist that the Ottawa method of dealing with the blue books affords a precedent, in face of the fact that the House of Commons specially authorized the course now followed at Ottawa, while the legislative assembly here has given no such permission. The premier and the organ, having first vainly contradicted the statement that the Dominion house passed a formal resolution on the subject, now fall back upon the contention that the resolution was not necessary. As we have already pointed out, if that contention is correct, the members of the House of Commons—including Sir John Macdonald—were foolish to pass such a resolution. If the blue books had previously been kept back by the mere whim of officials, a simple ministerial order would have sufficied to change the system. If the premier and the organ are right in their contention with regard to the Ottawa and the local blue books, then it most certainly follows that all the departmental reports can be made public as soon as they are printed, without submission to the legislative assembly. But the premier did not take steps to make the Public Accounts public in a fair and regular way; he used the volume surreptitiously and in a manner directly at variance with the present practice at Ottawa. His action was an inexcusable offence, from whatever ground it may be viewed. We may here note that in our Ottawa letter yesterday a typographical error replaced the date 1887 by 1889, an error of which the Colonist takes advantage in its usual small-minded fashion. And again we ask the organ's opinion on the handing of a copy of the redistribution bill to a government paper before its introduction in the house. Was that a proper or an improper action? It will not do to plead ignorance on the subject, for there can be no possible doubt as to the copy having been given.

THE SUGAR DUTIES.

We find the following item in a late Oregonian:

A sugar refinery was burned a year or two ago in Baltimore and is now rebuilding. It has been rumored that the work would be abandoned and the refinery closed, if the Wilson bill were to become law, placing refined sugar on the free list. This is denied by W. W. Spence, president of the refining company, who says there has been no consideration on this matter by the directors, and he does not anticipate that there will be an abandonment of this valuable plant. "Of course," added Mr. Spence, "free sugar will cut down the profits of the refinery to some extent, but with careful management enough can be earned to make the plant a profitable investment. Moreover, under a protective tariff the profits in refining sugar were too large. If the Wilson bill passes it will become operative long before the Baltimore refinery is ready to begin work. The effects will be fully understood then, and it will be time enough for the directors to determine whether or not to start up the Baltimore plant." The importance of this statement lies in the admission that under a protective tariff profits in refining sugar are too large. This is what has made the Havemeyer trust a gold mine for its manipulators. It is probable that the half cent duty on refined sugar is a pure bonus to the trust; that a fair profit would be made at present prices, even on the inflated stock of the trust, without any duty at all. The best feature of the Wilson bill is the repeal of the duty on refined sugar. This ought not to be restored, whatever changes are made in the Senate, unless an equal duty be put on raw sugar. A tax of one or two cents on both, purely for revenue, would bring a large sum into the treasury without burdening the people greatly, since half a cent of the duty would be paid out of the present enormous profits of the trust.

The facts above stated have a special bearing upon the industry in Canada, where the duty on refined sugars helps only to swell the profits of the sugar kings. The Canadian refiner enjoys a protection of 80 cents a barrel, whereas his American brother, who admits that his profits have been too large, has but 50 cents. If the best feature of the Wilson bill is the repeal of the duty on refined sugar, then one of the best features of the new tariff promised by the Tories will be the removal of all protection to sugar refineries in Canada. A tax which, in its operation, diverts the money which go into the treasury to the pockets of the refiners is only a system of legalized robbery.

THE DAVIE PLAN.

The man who discovered the "new way to pay old debts" is entirely eclipsed by the brilliant premier of British Columbia. That gentleman has found an entirely new way of restoring squandered funds to the treasury and rescuing the provincial finances from the tangle into which they have been thrown by the peculiar administrative methods of the government. The clear and conclusive proof that the treasury is not in a condition to make good the obligations now incurred and provide the sums asked for in the estimates is met by the assertion that the members to the left of Mr. Speaker are anarchists. When it is shown beyond the possibility of denial that special funds have been wrongly treated as ordinary revenue the proper answer is that the objectors are dangerous socialists. The truthful accusation that members of the cabinet have violated their public trust is skilfully parried by calling the members of the opposition chicken thieves or cut-throats. Then for the well-founded charge that a salary has been paid the premier's brother without warrant of law, and apparently without services rendered in return, the correct defence is to style the accusers whited sepulchres. There is, it is true, a slight misapprehension involved in the use of the latter epithet, for the whitewash brush has been so freely applied to the ministers, not to those who oppose them; but a trifling discrepancy of that sort does not trouble the gentlemanly premier when he thinks there is occasion for the use of strong language. Truly, if the character of every fishwife is to be taken as above suspicion the premier will have a strong claim to a clean certificate. If any person is so unenlightened as to doubt the efficacy of Mr. Davie's method of defence he has only to consult the Colonist in order to have all his unworthy doubts removed.

"If the government had accepted the census returns and the supplementary information given by the department of agriculture as accurate, and based the redistribution on the assumption that the voting population of the Island is greater than that of the Mainland, it would have committed a grievous error." With this declaration from our amiable neighbor we most cordially agree. In fact the government showed either a rare degree of stupidity in giving heed to the "supplementary information," or a large amount of knavishness in pretending to do so. The figures given in those famous telegrams could not have deceived any person who knew anything of the subject.

Our Ottawa dispatches to-day report some very important judgments by the supreme court of Canada. The sealers, especially, will receive with interest the announcement that the appeal in the Oscar and Hattie case has been allowed, as it indicates that the law is not to be interpreted with an extreme of harshness against them. The result of the Manitoba school act reference will not carry much comfort to the Dominion government, which practically, has the full responsibility thrown back upon it.

IS PREMIER DAVIE AN ANARCHIST?

To the Editor: Premier Davie (by statute) says the teachers must strictly obey the rules of the council of public instruction.

2. Premier Davie (by the council) says the teachers must hold examinations daily.

3. Minister Baker tells the teachers at the mainland institute that their frequent examinations are ruining the youth of the province.

4. Premier Davie is responsible for the minister of education's official utterances.

5. Is not Premier Davie therefore an anarchist?

It is quite true, as Minister Baker says, that the teachers would ruin the youth of the province if they did their duty and obeyed the rule. The teachers knew this long before Minister Baker told them so and vigorously denounced the action of the late Hon. John Robson, who was backed up by Messrs. Pope and Wilson, in inducing the legislature to try to force the system upon the teachers by a special statute. The fathers and mothers may take this consolation, that the majority of the teachers would rather tell a lie than ruin their pupils, hence in order to get their salary they tell the department each month that they strictly keep the rule. But they don't keep it. I told the truth, and Premier Davie (by the legislative council) without trial, behind my back, and on the false representations of a paid official, deprived me of the means of earning my living.

(Is it not enough to make the angels weep when they look down and behold young girls not yet out of their teens forced by the education department either to tell a lie each month or to ruin the young children placed under their care?

J. N. MUIR.

THE CHINESE.

To the Editor:—Mr. Coleman for several reasons declines to publicly debate the Chinese question. One of his reasons is that a pro-Chinese speaker would not receive fair play and that he would be subjected to the jeers and insults of some unthinking and irresponsible persons. There is no doubt, sir, that Mr. Coleman has good grounds for that reason, for I believe if there is one question more than another that would be an unpopular subject it would be anyone trying to show that the Chinese as a race and ours could prosper together. Now, I don't think I should have taken any notice of Mr. Coleman's letter to Mr. Keith, but as he expressed a desire to hear some reasons for the anti-Chinese cry, and as I believe with Mr. Coleman there is a large number of people who are opposed to the Chinese on what they believe to be good grounds, yet would like to hear the other side of the question, I have written on the question. A short time ago, at a public meeting at the city hall, one of the speakers speaking on the Chinese question, said that while from a Christian standpoint he was willing to help the Chinese missions, in his opinion it was impossible for their civilization and ours to prosper together, I think that is the truth in a nutshell. After living ten years in Victoria and having given the question some thought, I must confess that I have come to the same conclusion, and while I do not believe in treating the Chinese that we have here unkindly, because the fact of their being here is largely the fault of our own people, yet, sir, I think we do not raise our voice against a further increase of a race of people who is so much out of touch with us, no matter from what standpoint you look at them, we should not be doing our duty to our own race. In my opinion we may just as well try and mix oil and water as to try and harmonize their civilization with ours. I have no doubt Mr. Coleman will tell us that himself and others intend to Christianize and civilize them, so that they will speak our language and live in line with our customs. But I think, sir, not wishing to speak unkindly of his work, that the best place to do that work would be in China. Get them as a people to fall in line with our civilization and I think we should have some hopes of making a desirable citizen of a Chinaman, when he comes to this country, because, as a rule, every Chinaman that comes to this country expects to go back to China when he gets money enough. The consequence is he holds to his own civilization and embraces as much of ours as will help him get money enough to get back home, showing very plainly he has no desire to become one of us. Now, Mr. Coleman thinks to make a point on his side of the fact that in eastern Canada and in England and other countries where there are no Chinese the distress is as great as here, and that we must find some other reason for the hard times than the presence of Chinese amongst us; and then he says the prohibitionists, single taxers and Christian sociatlists could give better reasons for the hard times. I quite agree with Mr. Coleman in the fact that the conditions existing in our own civilization is not to be blamed to the Chinaman, but I think that is side-tracking the question, because I don't think the Chinese will help us much to alter those conditions. On the other hand if those who are trying to bring about a better state of things are successful, I would like to know how it would benefit our own people in British Columbia if the Chinese with their civilization are allowed to come here in large numbers. No, sir, I think there is some good grounds for the anti-Chinese cry, and although Mr. Coleman chooses a line of debate that places myself with many others at a big disadvantage with himself, not having the time or the ability that he has to write in the public press, yet I think it can be shown there is more righteousness than fun for the people of British Columbia in the anti-Chinese cry.

ED. BRAGG.

To the Editor: As Mr. C. A. Colman invites discussion on the Chinese question in this province, with your permission I wish to have something to say on that question. First I wish to draw Mr. Colman's attention to this fact, that I am only an ordinarily educated individual, and consequently cannot use such fine language as Mr. Colman, but I am a respectable workingman, and can do a little thinking as well as observing. I also care more for righteousness than for fun.

I wish to refer Mr. Colman to the report of the medical health officer of this city that appeared in the Times some little time ago, and if he will study it carefully he must admit that the Chinese are not desirable citizens. Mr. C. is very anxious for proofs. I think he will find not only proof but food for reflection in that report.

I can also tell Mr. C. that I have known respectable young women to walk the streets of this city for days looking for work in private houses for the small sum of $10 or $12 a month, and the answer they got from those in need of servants was that they could secure the services of a Chinaman at considerably less wages. Now I would ask Mr. C. if he considers the amount I have stated too much for any honest, respectable young woman to live on and help her parents to meet the baker's and butcher's bills at the end of the month, besides her contribution to the church and different missionary funds? I have no hesitation in saying that if Mr. Colman was a laboring man and the father of one of the young women I have mentioned he would have different views on the Chinese question. I think this is a matter that every workingman ought to take an interest in, whether they answer Mr. Colman's letter or not. Workingmen are the parties affected, and it naturally follows that they are best capable of discussing this question.

G. SANGSTER.

To the Editor:—I have no doubt that by this time Mr. Colman is shaking hands with himself, and soliloquizing thusly about P. Hardie. "Well! I've knocked him in the old Kent road." But P. Hardie is "still in the ring" and certainly not disfigured by Mr. Colman's reply to his letter of the 14th inst., (I can't help using slang, Mr. Editor, as I can make it express my views more forcibly, and being considerable of a cosmopolitan until my last two years' residence in Victoria I've picked it up somehow). Being a horny-handed son of toil my style of diction may not suit Mr. Colman; and to answer his letter of last Saturday why, a quarter column blank space would beautifully fill the bill. Still I thank him for his manly criticisms on my "style, respectability, high type, profanity, etc., etc.," but I think the columns of a newspaper are more valuable than use them in "hitting back" on such trivial matters. I have no curiosity about knowing who Mr. Colman is, and further I don't care, but from the tenor of his letter in Saturday's issue of your paper, I should say that to attempt to discuss with him the undesirability of the Chinese as citizens of Victoria would require the services of a white-robed angel with a golden trumpet to convince him, as it is only when the fighting temperament descends upon a man of his calibre that its hideousness is fully realized. Hoity! toity! he tells me that "it does not need any daring to take ladies through Chinatown and that he has done it frequently during the day without the guidance of police officers." And he further adds, perhaps P. Hardie does not know that one young lady goes through there every day visiting the sick women and children! I do know it, Mr. Colman, and I've no doubt she does a very creditable and noble work, but if the Chinese were not here she would not have to do it.

"But to visit Chinatown aught
You must visit it by pale moonlight."
*(adapted).

How is it that when any strangers come here from the east, if they want to see Chinatown the first thing they do is to put themselves under the guidance of a police officer. I am sure there are lots of your readers will bear me out in this, and that there are probably more of the citizens of Victoria who have not seen Chinatown in its element than there are who have. Have you, Mr. Colman, taken any of your lady friends through their opium joints and slums, or have you been through them yourself? If you have not, you have not been through Chinatown.

I was talking to a S. A. lassie this morning and asked her "Do you enter the saloons in Victoria when selling your War Crys and do you ever get insulted?" Her answer was "Oh! yes, indeed we sell a great number of our Crys in the saloons, and we never get insulted. Even the poor fellows who are rough and noisy when we go in they quiet down, buy our Crys and we get treated respectfully, even the bar-tenders buying them. Whether they read them or not I don't know, but we hope they do them good." If in the face of this you say that there ar "ladies in this city who are not afraid to go through Chinatown and yet would rather go round a block than pass a certain corner of Government and Yates streets," it seems to me that they must be mentally smothered with rank sentiment or that you are libelling the ladies of Victoria as well as the corner of Government and Yates streets, which ever corner you prefer to.

I have before me now a copy of last week's San Francisco Call, from which I take an extract from the annual report of Prof. Ahrens, of the board of health. He says among other things:—After careful and dilligent research, using every means in my power to arrive at a fair estimate of what the Chinese are doing in re trade, I have figured up that their gross earnings amount to $12,000,000, or slightly over, during 1893, and out of this sum not any more than $3,000,000 are expended in San Francisco, the other $9,000,000 making its way directly out of circulation here and straight to China." And why should Mr. Colman kick about my saying that the proofs were much stronger that the Chinese of British Columbia send $2,000,000 away annually than that they didn't? There are some people who deem all for the best in the best of worlds, and of course will be always persevering admirers of the Chinese; but why these Chinese should be encouraged while we have not enough work for own citizens I do not see. As for my quotation from Mr. Keith's letter re the distribution of the Chinese all over Canada, I claim it was quite correct, and as Mr. Colman says, "I leave it to the intelligent reader to discover whether he or Mr. Keith committed the blunder." If Mr. Colman hasn't it must be another case of the "lady and the tiger."

I grant Mr. Colman that B. C. is not the only province in Canada where there are many unemployed, but still I maintain that were there no Chinese in B. C. there would be very few unemployed at the present time and that B. C. would be the banner province for all white men who wanted to do a few day's work for a fair day's pay.

You ask me if I can tell "how many unemployed there are in England and other countries." I should smile (more slang). Confucius, the Solomon of China, could not proponnd a more "peculiar" conundrum, and—I give it up. Can you, Mr. Colman, enlighten me on the subject? You say that the "sneer at missions and missionaries is not argument. If you by another "incorrect quotation" considered that I've said about them as a sneer, let me disabuse your mind, as I've paid good money towards both missions and missionaries, and will do so again, but never more towards civilizing heathens after they are brought here. The true field for missionaries, I take it, is to go to them heathen and use their persuasive eloquence on them in their primeval haunts, if they can't find enough to keep them busy among white people at home. In either of these cases any kopecks I can spare will be willingly contributed. That warm-hearted and weak-headed old women should argue in defence of the Chinese as citizens would not be surprising, but that any sensible man should in this 19th century is extraordinary, to say the least. I leave to-morrow morning for the Mid-Winter Fair, and before I come back will be able to glean something that may be interesting about Chinese. Adieu, Mr. Colman, until then. Exit,

P. HARDIE.

Spring Ridge, Feb. 20.

Former Dragons.

It must be admitted that the pterodactyls were somewhat dragon-like, especially the larger species; for, though most were of moderate size, not exceeding that of a crow or a flying fox, and some even no larger than sparrows yet the largest attained a spread of wings of more then four fathoms. These wings, like those of the bats, in being expansions of the skin, extending to the limbs, differed from them somewhat in detail.

In the bat we have a free thumb and four immensely long fingers; in the pterodactyl the fingers were free from the wing membrane, except that corresponding to our little finger. This in the volant reptile was the largest of all—a long, tapering jointed rod of bone—and the main support of the wing, which was a long and narrow one, something like that of the swallow in outline. As the pterodactyl's hind limbs, like those of the bat are weak and more or less involved in the wing membrane, it is extremely unlikely that it could sit up or perch and walk like a bird, as some have suggested; its terrestrial or arboreal promenades, therefore, more probably took the form of a bat-like crawl on all fours. Its head, however, was more like a bird's than a bat's, having a long snout, armed with teeth, or a beak, or both, and large eyes.

Feeding on insects, and probably also on fish, the pterodactyls must have borne some resemblance when on the wing, to the terns, or sea swallows, of our own day, with their large heads and long, narrow wings. Whether, as they wheeled and swooped over a shoal of fish driven to the surface of the sea by the rush of the great reptilian whales of the period, they indulged in the vocal performances of the modern sea bird, is of course only a matter of speculation. Probably they were more gifted with voices than our modern reptiles.—Chambers' Journal.

See
Our dollar trimmed felt hats. Lansdowne house, 86 Yates street.

Don't Stay Awake All Night Coughing.

TAKE London Hospital Cough Cure

COCHRANE & MUNN
Prescription Druggists,
COR. YATES & DOUGLAS STS.

SHORT LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Shaving 10 cents. 101 Douglas st. *

—Fine English table cutlery at Fox's

—The custom house sale has been postponed indefinitely.

—Suits to order, $16; pants, $4. R. J. Matthews, 101 Douglas St. *

—Rev. G. R. Maxwell lectures this evening in the lecture room of Central church.

—Bishop Perrin's address to-day will be given in the cathedral school, not the cathedral.

—T. E. Pooley, A. C. Anderson, A. Malins and B. Wintemute have passed the preliminary law examinations.

—The regular meeting of the Young People's association of Central church was held last evening. A pleasant time was spent.

—An unsuccessful attempt was made on Saturday night to break into and rob the second hand store of S. Coones, 83 Johnson street.

—No remedy has ever before, in so short a time, sprung into such universal favor and demand as Atwood's cough cure, which undoubtedly has no equal. For sale by all medicine dealers. *

—Gold mines of great richness are being discovered daily in South Africa, but to-day a find of more value to us, is reported in the low prices and superior quality of goods sold at the Central Drug store; Clarence Block, corner of Yates and Douglas streets. Open all night. *

—The boys, inmates of the provincial reformatory, attempted to escape on Saturday evening. One of them, a boy named Johnson, removed the bars from the window of his cell, and reaching the corridor released his brother and a boy named Ross. They set to work to make a hole through the wall. They had removed the inner course of bricks a foot square when detected by Janitor Liddell.

—The Young People's Literary association of the First Presbyterian church gave a very interesting social last evening. The programme was: Instrumental duet, Miss M. Nicholls and A. Huxtable; solo, Mr. Collister; solo, J. G. Brown; reading, Rev. Mr. Chisholm; song, B. Nicholas; duet, Misses Baker and Milne; recitation, Miss M. Nicholas; solo, Miss Field; recitation, Mr. Marwick. Refreshments were provided by the members. Next Monday evening there will be a debate.

—The following were invited to dinner by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor last evening F. S. Barnard, M.P., Thomas Earle, M. P., Hon. Theodore Davie, Hon. F. G. Vernon, Colonel the Hon. James Baker, Hon. J. H. Turner, Hon. D. W. Higgins, speaker of the legislative assembly, Joseph Hunter, M. P. P., C. A. Semlin, M. P. P., G. B. Martin, M. P. P., H. Croft, M. P. P., D. M. Eberts, M. P. P., Dr. G. L. Milne, M. P. P., R. H. Hall, M. P. P., S. A. Rogers, M. P. P., F. C. Cotton, M. P. P., Dr. Hugh Watt, M. P. P., Captain A. W. Jones, A. C. Flumerfelt, A. W. Vowell and E. A. Jacob.

—Half a block from the city hall, up Cormorant street, on the south side, there is a spot the condition of which calls for the immediate inspection of the sanitary officer. The place is nearly midway between Douglas and Blanchard streets, and there are some cottages there occupied by Chinese, Indians and white people. The open space behind these dwellings is in a state of indescribable filth. Some carpenters were working there the other day, and so abominable was the stench that arose from the huge open cesspool called the back yard that several of the men were made very sick. At present the spot is in the safe keeping of the hard frost, but when the thaw comes it will be more offensive than ever. Persons who pass along Cormorant street frequently complain about the shocking smell which pervades the air in that locality.

—The Army and Navy Journal, the official organ of the American war and navy departments, advances the following as the probable make up of the Behring sea patrol fleet this year: Bennington, 1,703 tons, with a speed of sixteen knots, under command of Captain C. M. Thomas; Adams, 1,375 tons, with a speed of ten knots, under command of J. J. Brice; Yorktown, 1,703 tons, with a speed of sixteen knots, under command of Captain H. E. Yerrington; Mohican, Marion and Ranger, wooden gunboats, under command of Captain C. E. Clark, Captain C. V. Gridley and Commander E. H. Longenter. As was the case last year, the latter will probably command the squadron. Besides the vessels named above, the fleet will include the United States steamer Bear, revenue cutters Rush and Corwin and fish commission steamer Albatross as a tender. Port Townsend has been designated as the rendezvous of the fleet, which will start north about the middle of April.

—The sale of work by the ladies of St. James' sewing circle has been postponed on account of the weather.

—The charge of vagrancy against O. M. Crozier was dismissed in the police court this morning after a hearing. Crozier was represented by J. P. Walls. He was warned by the magistrate when the case was dismissed.

—The New Westminster Football club will be given a smoker at the Clarence Hotel on Saturday night. They will arrive down on Friday night and will meet the Victorias at Beacon Hill on Saturday afternoon. The game promises to be an interesting one as does the affair in the evening.

—The city council will hold a special meeting to-morrow afternoon at three o'clock. The resolution of the British Columbia Agricultural Society and the bill of the Victoria Electric Railway & Lighting Company, at present before the legislature, will be considered. The council will not act on the estimates before next Monday night.

—Capt. L. B. Hastings, manager of the Hastings steamboat company, is back in Port Townsend from a business trip to Victoria, and announces that beginning March 1 the steamer Garland, now running on the Seattle-Port Angeles route, will make tri-weekly trips to Victoria. This does away with arriving in Victoria before daylight, and it is expected it will materially affect the Kingston's trade.

—Those interested in the heroic age of British Columbia, and indeed all who can appreciate a good story of pioneer life, adventure and incident, should attend Mr. Robson's lecture in the James Bay Methodist church school room, corner of Menzies and Michigan streets, to-morrow evening at eight o'clock. Some thrilling illustrations of life among the early settlers, gold miners, steamboat men and Indians may be expected. These will be mostly from the lecturer's own experience or observation, and thus have all the freshness of living pictures.

—The ordinance calling for the clearing away of snow from the sidewalks is not observed. The consequence is that progress along the uptown sidewalks is both difficult and dangerous, as the severe frost has packed the snow and the feet of passing pedestrians have transformed it into slippery ice. Some very painful falls were witnessed to-day in various parts of the city, several of the victims being aged persons, who appeared to suffer greatly from their violent tumbles. A Times reporter was told by one of these persons that if he suffered any injuries, such as a fractured limb, he would at once sue the city for heavy damages.

—Frank McCain, deputy city clerk of Tacoma, and his brother, John McCain, terminated their short stay on Canadian soil this morning. Detective Smith, of Tacoma, arrived on the City of Kingston at 3.20 o'clock in quest of the two. He went immediately to the city jail, and with Sergeant Levin the men were separately interviewed. Both expressed a willingness to return to Tacoma at 7 o'clock. They accompanied the detective and sergeant to the City of Kingston. John McCain's connection with the forgery charge came about by his selling the two warrants forged by his brother. It is said that the case against the men is very strong.

—The Spider and Fly company, which is to appear at the Victoria this evening, arrived at noon via Nanaimo. Last season they came over from the Sound, arriving late, which did not give sufficient time to get all their scenery, of which they carry a carload, in position. Their arrival early to-day has overcome this difficulty, the thirty magnificent drops and other pieces being all in place, and to-night's production of this popular play will surpass anything that has been seen in the Victoria theatre before. The prices, too, have been changed from $1.50, at which they have always played here, to the regular house prices of $1, 75c, and 50c gallery. The engagement will close with the same play to-morrow evening.

—Advertising is almost daily becoming more of an art, and those who wisely look upon printers' ink as the best medium through which to attract the attention of the purchasing public are gaining a truer appreciation of the value of a well written "ad." It is a notable sign of the times that journals are now published for the express purpose of instructing advertisers and furnishing them with new ideas as to improved methods. Prominent among these must be placed "Biz," published monthly by S. C. Trothewly, at 59 King street west, Toronto. It affords a great deal of instruction in small compass and is neat and attractive besides. Business men are almost sure to find "Biz" helpful in the advertising line. Its price is $1 a year.

—The directors of the Jubilee hospital met last evening, President Hayward in the chair. There were present: Vice-President J. S. Yates, A. Wilson, E. C. Baker, L. Braverman, G. H. Brown, George Byrnes and H. D. Helmcken. The secretary read an opinion from Hon. A. N. Richards, Q. C., stating that the Pemberton bequest could not be used as the general revenue of the hospital. Mr. Richards was thanked for his gratuitous legal advice, and the secretary will write Mrs. Pemberton accepting her generous offer to add $1,500 to the bequest provided it and the original $2,000 be devoted to a maternity ward for the hospital. E. C. Baker moved, seconded by H. D. Helmcken, that in view of the financial condition of the hospital the city council be requested to come to its assistance and that the secretary be requested to ask for an appointment with the city council to discuss the question. The motion was carried.

—J. A. Fullerton was before Magistrate Macrae this morning on a summons obtained by Postoffice Inspector Fletcher, charging him with using a cancelled postage stamp. Mr. Fullerton was represented by Frank Bennett, while Byron Drake appeared for the crown. The defence asked for an adjournment until Friday, and Mr. Drake assenting to it, the court ordered that the case stand over until that day.

—A special dispatch from New Westminster to the Times announces that Mrs. Corbould, wife of G. E. Corbould, M. P., died this morning. The deceased lady had been in delicate health for a long time and hope of her recovery was abandoned a few days ago. Mrs. Corbould was well known in Victoria, her estimable character and genial disposition winning her many friends, who will sincerely regret her early death.

—Skookum Tom, a Hydah Indian, and Thomas Gadsby, alias Tom Rocket, had a drunken fight on Chatham street at 2:30 o'clock this morning. When Sergt. Levin and Officer Smith reached them they were locked in such an embrace that it took several men to part them. Charges of drunk and fighting were preferred against them and while they pleaded guilty to the former they were only punished for the latter. Each was fined $11 with the alternative of 14 days in jail. Gadsby amused everybody by asking a citizen who had aided the officers and was a witness against him if he was drunk and what he was doing out at that unseemly hour of the night. Charles Conners, who furnished the whiskey to Skookum Tom and his family, was fined $50.

THE LIBERALS ORGANIZE.

Several Enthusiastic Meetings—Permanent Officers Appointed.

The Liberals and tariff reformers of Victoria have at length organized under the name of the Victoria Electoral District Liberal Association. The growth of Liberalism in this city, since the general election of 1891, when a vote of nearly 500 was recorded, has been steady and substantial. The general sentiment of the city, especially on the trade question, is pronouncedly Liberal, although other ones, which blinded the electors to the real issue, led the people astray. The election of 1891 was won by the high taxationists, Messrs. Earle and Prior, solely on the "old flag" shibboleth and the personal appeal of the local "family compact." As there are not half a dozen advocates of protection in Victoria, it follows that the tariff policy of the protectionists is most unpopular and that the effect has been to drive the no party or independent men into the ranks of the Liberal party. The time for organization, therefore, was most opportune. At the two preliminary meetings, held in Philharmonic hall two weeks ago, there was a large and representative attendance, and it was resolved that organization should be effected on the platform adopted at the great Liberal convention at Ottawa last year. At a subsequent meeting the following officers were appointed:

Hon. President—Hon. A. N. Richards, Q. C.

President—Dr. G. L. Milne, M.P.P.

First Vice-President—John McMillan.

Second Vice-President—Ald. H. A. Munn.

Treasurer—William Templeman, of the Times.

Secretary—J. T. Bethune.

A large executive committee was also selected. At future meetings, a constitution and by-laws, on the lines of similar organization elsewhere, will be adopted; special committees for special purposes will be chosen, and the work of the Liberal Association will begin in earnest.

At a meeting held on Saturday night, a resolution to the effect that it was desirable to call a public meeting to endorse the "free trade" resolution passed in the legislature, was debated at some length. It was decided almost unanimously, that the object of such a meeting might be misconstrued at the present time, and if so that it would be the means of mixing local and Dominion issues, which the association was most anxious to avoid. The resolution, consequently, was defeated.

At next meeting, to be held upstairs in Philharmonic Hall next Saturday night, it is expected that a "talk" on the early struggles of Liberalism will be given by a member who participated in the turbulent times of forty years ago. At subsequent meetings efforts will be made to entertain and instruct the members, and possibly before long a series of "smokers" will be started, in order that the social phase of the organization may not be overlooked.

Every citizen of Victoria who is in accord with the tariff platform of the Liberal party is eligible to membership and is invited to send in his name to the secretary or any of the officers.

Australian Mutton.

Ask your grocer for 7 lb. tin of the Grazier brand at 75c. *

The Engineer and the Actor.

The Carra-Morris company played in Victoria two winters ago, and the chief member of the troupe, Mr. Morris, made himself many friends here. The following from the Calgary Tribune will prove of interest to them:

The people of Calgary will remember the Carra Dramatic company, which became stranded in Calgary some years ago. Mr. Morris, the leading actor of the above named troupe, was travelling west just after the company had disbanded in this city, and on reaching Donald was completely out of funds. His financial condition became known to Engineer Jack Allan, who took the train west on the day of Morris' arrival in that town, and who, on arrival at Revelstoke handed the actor $6, all the money he had with him, and, wishing him good luck, said good-bye. The actor died in New Orleans a few weeks ago, and left to the engineer, who had extended to him a helping hand in his hour of need, the handsome sum of $1,000. *

Wonderful One Dollar Shoes.

For men and boys, for women and girls, at Russell & McDonald's annual boot and shoe sale, opposite the iron church, Douglas street.

Don't Miss

The clearance sale to-morrow at Lansdowne house. *

If you want a reliable dye that will color an even brown or black, and will please and satisfy you every time, use Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers.

A-DOZEN-BABIES
—For $4.—
Cabinet Size and Best Finish at
SKENE LOWE'S,
Government Street.

THE APPEAL ALLOWED.

Supreme Court of Canada Frees the Oscar and Hattie.

A special despatch from Ottawa to the Times, published in another column, says that the appeal in the case of the British Columbia sealing schooner Oscar and Hattie has been allowed with costs.

The Oscar and Hattie was seized at Atu at the close of the season of 1892 and her seizure was unwarranted. She was returning from the Russian side and becoming short of water ran into Atu for water. It is true she was inside the prohibited waters with guns and sealing boats aboardbut on the other hand there were no seals to be shot, the season being over, and the crew were in need of water. The local vice-admiralty court condemned the schooner and nearly a year ago it was appealed to Ottawa. D. M. Eberts went to Ottawa last summer in connection with the case. The schooner is owned by John L. Penny.

Law Intelligence.

Mr. Justice Drake, in the supreme court chambers, this morning heard the following applications:

Carmody vs. Glover—Bodwell, for the defendant, applied for an order that the plaintiff amend his statement of claim. The action was originally brought against Glover, Humbird and Phipps, but the plaintiff subsequently discontinued against the last two but the pleadings were not amended. Prior (Eberts & Taylor), for the plaintiff contra. Order made that the pleadings be amended within 24 hours.

Carmody vs. Glover—Bodwell, for the defendant, applied for a further and better affidavit on production by plaintiff. Prior (Eberts & Taylor), contra. Dismissed.

The trial of Beer Bros. vs. Collister was continued to-day before Mr. Justice Drake. At the conclusion of the case for the plaintiffs, counsel for the defendant objected that the plaintiffs had no status before the court, as since the commencement of the action they had assigned their interest in the subject matter to John Taylor, of the Taylor Mill Company, and by the consolidated statutes of British Columbia, chap. 19, the assignee must sue in his own name. After some discussion an order was made adding Mr. Taylor as a party plaintiff, and the defence was opened. An adjournment was taken at 2:30.

The trial of Cooley vs. Fitzstubbs, which was to have taken place to-day, has been further adjourned.

C. P. N. CO., LTD., STEAMER
DANUBE
Meyer Master
Will leave Turner, Beeton & Co.'s wharf,
—FOR—
Fort Simpson and Way Ports
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 27th,
At 7 o'clock p.m.
For freight or passage, apply at office of Company, 64 Wharf street, Victoria, B.C.
The company reserves the right to change this time table at any time, without notification.
JNO. IRVING,
Manager.

THE DOUGLAS HOUSE,
5 Gordon Street, Victoria.
Families and single gentlemen who desire first class accommodation for the winter will do well to call at the Douglas House and get prices.
Special rates will be given to permanent guests.
MRS. J. ECKERSLEY.

VICTORIA OPTICAL CO.,
The Leading Opticians. 100 Government St.
Perfected Spectacles and Eye-glasses on hand and carefully adjusted. Satisfaction guaranteed. Optical goods of every description. Repairing in all branches done with neatness and despatch. No fancy prices.
A. HYAMS - - Manager

W. J. STODDART,
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired at the lowest price in town and the best of work.
Cleaning, 75c.; best main spring, 75c; balance staff, $1.25; clocks cleaned, 50c.; seal teeth mounted for brooches in gold, $3.50; seal charms and pins, $2.00.
Repairs of every description.
New York Hotel Building, Yates Street,
Opposite Wilson Hotel.
N.B.—Chronometers, Repeaters, Chronographs repaired at half the price charged elsewhere.

An Ideal Food for Infants.
MILK GRANULES
WITH
CEREALS.
A combination of the perfect equivalent of Mother's Milk and the finest Barley, specially treated to render it easily digestible.
Sold by all Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by The Johnston Fluid Beef Co.

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Building Edition, monthly, $2.50 a year. Single copies, 25 cents. Every number contains beautiful plates, in colors, and photographs of new houses, with plans, enabling builders to show the latest designs and secure contracts. Address
MUNN & CO., NEW YORK, 361 BROADWAY.

EASTERN POULTRY
At the New CITY MARKET
Fresh arrival of TURKEYS, GEESE and CHICKENS, from Smith's Falls, Ont.
Also Grain Fed MUTTON, from Prince Edward Island.
The above is all in first class order and will be sold at the following prices retail:—Turkeys, 18c. per lb; Geese, 16c. per lb.; Chickens, 12½c.. Mutton, fore quarters, 7c. per lb.; Mutton, hind quarters, 11c. per lb.
Housekeepers and caterers are respectfully asked to take advantage of these low prices.
WM. BEECH, New City Market.

Place a Cake

OF BABY'S OWN SOAP
In your linen drawer and it will impart to your clothes the delicate aroma of fine French Pot Pourri in a modified degree.
The longer you keep the soap before using it the better.
Beware of Imitations.
The Albert Toilet Soap Co., Montreal, Sole Manufactur

Argyle House
Just Received
The following
SPECIAL BARGAINS
20 Yds. White Calico for $1.00.
12 Yds. Good Gingham for $1.00.
Very Wide Flanelette, worth 15c. a yard, for 12 1-2 cts.
Fancy Flanelettes, worth 16 1-2c. for 12 1-2 cts.
A Very Nice Line of Diagonal Dress Goods, in Plain Colors, worth 50c. a yd., for 35c.
Remnants of Embroideries, Laces, Tickings, Calicoes, Toweling, Linens, Dress Goods, &c., &c.
VERY CHEAP
J. Horner & Co.

$10 REWARD

Will be given to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons injuring or destroying the newly planted shade trees in Beacon Hill Park, or wilfully damaging other Corporation property in said Park.

By order,

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

City Clerk's Office,
22nd January, 1894. 124

YOU
Always Pay
For what you get. But do you always
Get What You Pay For?
YOU DON'T get what you pay for if you get inferior goods at regular prices.
YOU DON'T get what you pay for if you pay for a quality you don't receive.
YOU DON'T get what you pay for if you pay an extravagant price.
YOU DON'T get what you pay for if you help to sell an exorbitant profit.
Whose fault is it if you don't get what you pay for?
It's Your Own Fault,
BECAUSE you can always get your money back to the last cent by trading with us.
BECAUSE we guarantee the best for the money.
BECAUSE we guarantee the most for the money.
BECAUSE we guarantee the very lowest prices.
Every one of these facts goes to show that you ought to
Trade With Cameron.
REMEMBER you can get a square deal for a round dollar.
REMEMBER that you can get a high grade for a low figure.
REMEMBER that you pay for what you get and get what you pay for at.
Cameron's
Cash Clothing Store,
55 Johnson Street.

FOR SALE
6 Lots--2 Corners
ONE ACRE
The best site for a good house on the market. Close to Tramway. Near to water. City water on property.
THREE LOTS
Cultivated as garden. Price $1,400. A great bargain.
J. E. CRANE,
30 Broad Street.

Spokane Falls & Northern Ry.
NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.
ALL RAIL TO NELSON, B. C.
The only through line to Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Slocan Points.
THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.
Daily, except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus.
7 00 a.m Lv...|SPOKANE...Ar. 5 30 p.m.
Commencing January 8, on Wednesdays and Saturdays trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5:40 p.m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9:00 p.m. same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane at 5:30 p.m. same days.

Awarded Highest Honors World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S
Cream Baking Powder
The Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

AN IMAGINARY TOWN.

A Queer Paper That Was All Fiction From Beginning to End.

A writer in Pearson's Weekly says: The most extraordinary newspaper I have ever had any knowledge of was a paper published in the Sierra range of the United States about 15 years ago—The Manganetus Index. The publication alluded to had mysteriously fallen into my letter box in London for over a year, and it was always a welcome arrival. It was neatly printed, had several columns of advertisements, and a bright, bustling air about it that always gave me a very favorable impression of Manganetus, as well as of the man who edited the paper. He took a decided stand on all the current topics of the day, and, in everything transpiring in the town where his paper was, he carried candor to the verge of bewildering rashness. I never saw a paper edited with such absolute fearlessness, and I often wondered why it was that the editor was not sometimes mobbed or murdered. At last my business took me to the States, and finding myself close to Manganetus I decided to pay the editor a call. It was fast coming on to nightfall as I neared the spot where the town was situated and I spurred my horse up the steep mountain, thinking of the warm bed and excellent supper I should soon be enjoying. My mind was full of the Slavin House, a hotel of very superior accommodations, which advertised liberally in The Index, and whose royal provender and home comforts the little paper was never weary of describing. "Only a mile more," I said to myself, as I thumped my weary steed with a good-sized stick, and after another mile I repeated my observation, and so the poor horse went on checking off miles and miles, while I persuaded myself that each mile was the last. Strange, I thought, that I could see no lights ahead. I strained my eyes for the welcome twinkle from windows, that in the darkness tell the traveller of a town, but the night crept on, a little faster perhaps than the horse and still I was alone. Presently I came to a log cabin, and my heart rose as I saw a light gleaming through the clinks. Dismounting, I walked, stiff and lame, to the cabin and hammered on the door. A little, bent-up man, with a wrinkled, leathery face, came to answer, and as he opened the door cautiously, I noticed that he had a cocked pistol in his hand. Seeing the pistol, I said, "Here is civilization."

After the little man with the big pistol had surveyed my famished face and tired horse, he opened the door a little wider, and then, swinging it back, with a smile somewhat apologetic in its character, invited me in.

"How far to Manganetus?" I asked.

He looked at me in a rather queer way, and then bit his under lip, as if nipping a smile in the bud.

"Is it far from her? Can I reach it to-night?"

"Hardly think you can get there to-night," he replied, with a tone that puzzled me somewhat; "can't you stay all night?" he added.

"Better stay; you can't possibly reach Manganetus to-night.

I accepted the invitation with alacrity. My horse being provided for I was soon absorbing the heat of a cheery fire and listening to the conversation of my new acquaintance. He was a man of very fluent expression and possessed a wonderful fund of information on scores of topics not ordinarily discussed by men who occupied log cabins in the mountains. While wondering who this odd character could be, I heard a monotonous noise in the next room, and I certainly thought I heard the familiar sound of someone rapidly folding newspapers. My ear did not deceive me, for in a few moments a pleasant-faced little girl appeared and handed my companion a paper, which he at once passed over to me. It was damp from the press, and I read the title: "The Manganetus Index."

My host smiled as he handed me the paper.

"Then the town is here," I said. "Let me go to the hotel: the Slavin House, I believe. I do not desire to trespass upon the hospitality of a stranger."

"You will remain here," he said. "I blush to confess it, but this is the town of Manganetus, and this cabin is the only habitation for 20 miles."

I stared at the man in astonishment.

"You may well be puzzled," he continued. "But I will explain. There is a group of mines here which certain capitalists of San Francisco are anxious to place upon the London market. They have me to advocate these mines, and it is part of my bargain to run my paper in such a way that the London readers will think that a large town is flourishing here. See."

I nodded vaguely and he went on.

"My imagination is not sluggish, and so I manufacture all I write. I leave no stone unturned to make the mythical town of Manganetus a live, bustling town. You will find in this issue a public meeting called to discuss the question of a new bridge across a stream that exists only in the columns of The Index. Here is the wife of a prominent mining superintendent eloping with a member of the city council; here is a runaway team knocking the smithereens out of a cigar store. You will notice the advertisement of the cigar store in another column. Here is the killing of Texas Pete and the investigation of his death by a coroner's jury. The cause of the shooting was a dispute relative to the ownership of a mining location of fabulous richness. There is also another portion of the paper, a legal summons advertised, calling on a co-owner (one of the principles in the affray) to do his assessment work or lose his interest. All my work dovetails nicely in, has a plausible look, and shows no flaws; yet it is all absolutely made from whole cloth."

"This is the most extraordinary thing I ever heard of," I said to him.

"This country is full of extraordinary things," he quietly replied.

"Where does this edition go?" I asked.

"Clara, bring me the mailing list."

I glanced over the list, and saw that it embraced the leading banking houses of London and New York, as well as the centres of finance and mining. My own name was, oddly enough, on the list. About 300 copies were mailed, and every one went where it would do the most good. I found that my friend edited the paper and did the type-setting, and his daughter was learning the art.

"I have no companions except my little daughter—and the town of Manganetus," he added, with a smile. I passed a very comfortable night. The roar of the wind through the pines and the rocking of the cabin had a deliciously soothing effect, and I lay in the warm bed thinking and resting until morning before I slept. My friend, the editor, was very talkative at breakfast. He never alluded to his name, but he told me more of the paper and the enjoyment he had in building up a town in the clouds from a purely imaginative basis.

"To-morrow," said he, "I start out on horseback to the nearest mail station, and leave my bundle of papers in the hollow of a tree until the mail buckboard comes along to take them.

"In a few weeks they are being read in London and New York, and the parties in each of these cities who are handling the sale of these mining properties are backed up handsomely by my editorial statements."

Men's Senses Keener Than Women's.

Thoughtful and observant persons do not need a demonstration that the senses are less keen in woman than in man. Their own experience has revealed that natural law. But since we are not all thoughtful or observant, the experiments of Professors Nichols and Brown are welcome. These American physiologists have begun to experiment with the sense of smell. They took four substances most strongly odoriferous—essence of clove, of garlic, of lemon and prussic acid. Each of these they diluted with pure water in a growing proportion, filling a set of bottles at every degree of the scale, until the last set represented one part of the test substance to 2,000,000 parts of water.

Then they shuffled the bottles, so to speak, and called in 44 men and 38 women, chosen from the various ranks of life, all young and healthy. These representatives of either sex were instructed to re-arrange the bottles, guided by the sense of smell, putting each set of tinctures by itself—garlic with garlic, lemon with lemon, etc. To put results shortly, the women were not in it. None of them could trace prussic acid beyond the dilution of 20,000 parts to 1, while most of the men traced it up to 100,000 parts. Three of the latter actually passed the extreme limit, identifying prussic acid at a single part in 2,000,000. Beyond 100,000 parts all the women failed to recognize essence of lemon; all the men detected it at 250,000. This proportion represents their average superiority all around.—Pall Mall Budget.

WRONGED WOMEN.

Thousands are Kept on in Suffering, and Many Die Owing to False Treatment.

Paine's Celery Compound is Woman's Best Friend

A WINNIPEG LADY CURED.

It is a sad, gloomy and melancholy fact that so many women are wronged when sick and suffering. Thousands are kept on beds of languishing owing to false treatment, and we are inclined to believe that Milton thought of this class of dying women when he said:

"The angelic guards ascended, mute and sad."

The common sense treatment of to-day for weak, run down and suffering woman is Paine's celery compound, nature's true restorer. This marvellous remedy is spoken of in every quarter of Canada, and men and women of all ranks and conditions are doing it and finding a new life. It is folly to adopt any other mode of treatment when the great Paine's celery compound is doing such wonders.

A glorious example of the great curing powers of the great compound comes from Winnipeg, Manitoba. Mrs. H. Harbour writes as follows for the benefit of all women:

"It is with great pleasure that I write to thank you for your wonderful medicine, Paine's celery compound. A month ago I was very sick and happened to see one of your publications, in which I read of others being cured. I concluded to try Paine's celery compound myself, and now I thank God for the wonders it has accomplished for me. I was suffering from heart disease, kidney trouble and general weakness, and some days was not able to stand without experiencing great pain; my appetite also was very poor. Since I used the compound I am able to get about the house and work, and now can eat anything put before me.

"I trust my testimony may lead many to try your valuable remedy."

Thomas a Kempis.

Mr. Elliot Stock has just published a facsimile production of the first edition of the famous "Imitation of Christ," which was printed at Augsburg in 1471, the year of the death of the sweet mediator of mediaeval Cologne. It is curious that Kempis died in this very year of 1471, when he would be somewhat over 90 years old. To this facsimile production of Mr. Eliot Stock's there is an introduction by Canon Knox-Little. This is one of the things which Archdeacon Farrar will not quarrel with him for. For once high church and low church and all the sects are at one in their praise of this quaint old book. The first English translation was made by one "Mayster Wyllyam Atkynson, at the Speciall and Request Commaundement of ye Pryncess Margarete, Moder to Kynge Henry theVII." This was in 1502, and the little book was printed by Wynkyn de Worde. It is curious to note that through all the phases of religious thought in England, edition after edition continues to be called for of one translation after another of the work of the old Catholic writer. As any reader of the "Mill on the Floss" would guess, it was one of the favorite books of such an agnostic as George Eliot.

Millions in Orchids.

Fifty years ago these plants were hardly known except to students of botany, and now the species in cultivation number something like 2,000, with countless varieties and sub-varieties, while collectors are exploring every accessible jungle and forest of the tropics for novelties, and under the hands of expert hybridizers new forms are appearing with a rapidity which baffles every attempt to keep a record of them. The literature of cultivated orchids would already make a large library, and there are journals in several languages devoted to them exclusively, most of them illustrated with pictures drawn and colored with consummate skill. Millions of dollars are invested in them, and the money value of a single private collection in this country is at least a quarter of a million dollars, while plants in one commercial establishment are worth still more. Of course the price which individual specimens command bear no relation to their beauty when judged by the ordinary canons of taste, and a plant which brings $1,000 at auction may differ so slightly from varieties that are sold by the dozen or the production of market flowers that only the trained eye of the connoisseur can detect the peculiarities of habit and form, or can appreciate the purity of color, or the richness of marking which makes it unique or rare. As with other objects prized by collectors the value of such a plant is enhanced by the comforting assurance that no one else, or that only a few of the elect, can share with the owner the joy of possession.

Life During the Reign of Terror.

He could see now what she was, but he saw also how graceful was her walk, how beautiful her figure. Of course she displayed those advantages, of which she was fully conscious, from a good motive, but an instinct, inherited possibly from Mother Eve, may have had something to do with it.

All at once loud cries rose in the air, followed by a rush of feet. A crowd was running up behind them. The roar was the same that Manette had heard the day before in the Rue de Bussy, when the mob, about to sack the grocers' shops, passed under her window. She knew what it meant. A popular tumult was sweeping through the Rue de Seine, which five minutes before had been quiet and deserted. The crowd was already running under the wall of the College des Quatre-Nations, where Manette had just encountered the man in a blue coat.

Alarmed at the prospect of finding herself the next moment borne along by the hideous throng, the girl began to run, and the east wing of the edifice forming a deep angle as it abutted on the quay, she rushed into it for shelter.

The human whirlwind swept past. Manette saw a man who was running a few yards in advance of the pack of wild beasts who were pursuing him. He was an old man with white hair. His clothes were fluttering in tatters, for he had been seized already and had escaped out of their hands. It was women who followed most closely at his heels. They were foremost among his pursuers. The whole pack yelled and howled.

"A la lanterne!" they cried. "He is a priest! Down with all priests! A la lanterne!"

A crowd of men followed the women, as eager as they were to be in at the death of a hunted human being. One of the foremost furies turning round, suddenly snatched a pike that a man near her was waving in his hand; and the possession of this weapon seemed to give her fresh strength. At one bound she was in advance of all the crowd, and the length of the pike did the rest. The victim fell.

Manette had shut her eyes. She did not see the murderers spring upon their bleeding quarry. Her trembling hands let fall her little bundle; her limbs sank under her; she grew faint. She would have fallen, but that a man's arm supported her. A man's voice whispered, "Never fear them. I am here to help you. Let me take charge of you. I will place you in safety."—Translated from the French, in Littell's Living Age.

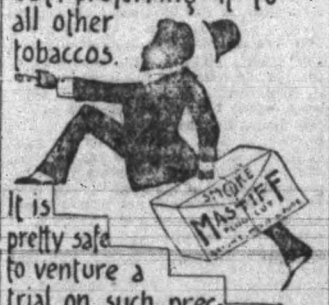
An Ingenious Experiment.

The advance of surgery can furnish few more singular illustrations than is supplied by an operation in one of the London hospitals, whereby the breast of a blackbird was fastened to a woman's face as a substitute for her nose, which had been so damaged that it had to be removed. The woman, who had been a housemaid in a hotel, had been struck in the face by a descending lift, which caused the injury that led to the operation. First of all the doctors endeavored to patch up the damaged organ, and she was attended to in this way as an out-patient; but a cure was not being effected, and the nose in its patched condition was of no use. The doctors resolved to try the experiment of giving her a new one, and accordingly a blackbird was killed, and before its body was cold its breastbone was applied to the woman's face, and what remained of the skin of the old organ was drawn over it. The operation has proved perfectly successful, with every appearance of the woman being provided with a useful nasal appendage, though how it will perform its functions when the cure is complete remains to be seen. Foreign animal substances have for a considerable time been occasionally used to supply defects caused by injury to the human frame, and have generally taken quite naturally to their new use.

Gluttons of the Eighteenth Century.

Plenty was the watchword of the eighteenth century gourmand. His tables groaned under an array of food warranted to take away the appetite of all save the Gargantuas of the day. One blessing was evolved from the old sops and the later bisks and ollos, soup which now was ever the prelude to the dinner. It was removed by meat or fish; a chine of mutton and three ducks in the case of Squire Hill at Teddington, who for entrees to support them offered pullets with eggs, fillet of veal and collops, turkey en daube, stewed carp, veal a la Royale, fricassed chicken, with hams and pigeons for centre dish; this was but for the first course, or relay. Next came the roasts, two pheasants and four partridges and six teal; and now, for side dishes, sweetbread and marrow, four woodcock and ten snipe, salmon and smelts, marrow pudding, forequarter of lamb, oyster loaves; for centre dish, mince pies. And men ate and survived, and still had heart within them to await the removal of the cloth, and, greeting the dessert, sit over the mahogany until, indeed, they fell beneath it. After all, gourmand is not the name for such as these, they were glutons.

Hundreds of thousands of smokers are now using MASTIFF Plug Cut, preferring it to all other tobaccos.



It is pretty safe to venture a trial on such precedents. Suppose you try a package and ascertain the cause of its popularity.

J. B. PAGE TOBACCO CO., Richmond, Va., and Montreal.

Thos. Firth & Sons, Ltd.
BEST CRUCIBLE CAST STEEL.

Steel, Peech & Tozer, Ltd.
BESSEMER STEEL. .·. OPEN HEARTH STEEL.

JAMES HUTTON & Co., AGENTS,
MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

WHOLESALE PRICES
DIRECT TO PURCHASERS.
They : are : the : Best : Ever : Offered.

You will save fifty per cent. by sending for them. Why not deal direct and get the Best Stock at Best Prices and in Best Condition?

PRAIRIE QUEEN NURSERY, HENRY W. ASH, Prop., West Union, Iowa.

The Weekly Times

The Weekly edition of the TIMES is a 16-page paper; containing all the news of the week, general, provincial and city. It is the only independent political paper in British Columbia, and has a very large circulation within the province.

Subscription, $2 per annum in advance; postage in addition to foreign countries.

Address,

THE TIMES P. & P. CO.,
Victoria, B. C.

RAILWAYS.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO 19.

To Take Effect at 9.00 a.m. on Thursday October 12th, 1893.

Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND. READ UP.	No. 1 Passenger Daily.	No. 3 Passenger Saturday.	Miles from Wellington.	STATIONS.	NORTH BOUND READ DOWN.	No. 2 Passenger Daily.	No. 4 Passenger Saturday.	Miles from Victoria.
Ar.	12 30 P M	6 30 P M		VICTORIA	Lv.	9 00 A M	2 00 P M	
	12 40	6 40	2	BURNSIDE		8 54	1 54	2
	12 51	6 51	4	GORGE		8 44	1 44	4
	12 54	6 54	5	SWITCHBACK		8 41	1 41	5
	1 04	7 04	9	COLWOOD		8 31	1 31	9
	1 10	7 10	12	HELVETIA		8 25	1 25	12
	1 15	7 15	14	LANGFORD		8 20	1 20	14
	1 27	7 27	19	GOLDSTREAM		8 08	1 08	19
	1 37	7 37	23	PLACIDIA		7 58	12 58	23
	1 47	7 47	27	GORDON HEAD		7 48	12 48	27
	1 57	7 57	31	SIDNEY		7 38	12 38	31
	2 07	8 07	35	KORSILAH		7 28	12 28	35
	2 17	8 17	39	DEEP COVE		7 18	12 18	39
	2 27	8 27	43	BRENTWOOD		7 08	12 08	43
	2 37	8 37	47	CODFORD		6 58	12 00	47
	2 47	8 47	51	GLENORA		6 48	11 50	51
	2 57	8 57	55	MOUNT SICKER		6 38	11 40	55
	3 07	9 07	59	DUNCANS		6 28	11 30	59
	3 17	9 17	63	SHAWNIGAN LAKE		6 18	11 20	63
	3 27	9 27	67	COBBLE HILL		6 08	11 10	67
	3 37	9 37	71	MCKINNON'S		5 58	11 00	71
	3 47	9 47	75	KOKSILAH		5 48	10 50	75
	3 57	9 57	79	QUAMICHAN		5 38	10 40	79
	4 07	10 07	83	GLENKERIE		5 28	10 30	83
	4 17	10 17	87	COBBLE HILL		5 18	10 20	87
	4 27	10 27	91	MAPLE BAY		5 08	10 10	91
	4 37	10 37	95	CHEMAINUS		4 58	10 00	95
	4 47	10 47	99	OSTERHOUT		4 48	9 50	99
	4 57	10 57	103	CHASE RIVER		4 38	9 40	103
	5 07	11 07	107	NANAIMO		4 28	9 30	107
Ar.	5 15 P M	11 15 P M	110	WELLINGTON	Lv.	4 20 P M	9 20 A M	110

On Saturdays and Sundays

Return Tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.

Return Tickets for one and a half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days, including day of issue.

No Return Tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria Station.

A. DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen'l Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO., (LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 22,

Taking effect November 1st, 1893.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going East Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock

For Pender Island and Sidney, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Pt. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st and 15th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification. JOHN IRVING, Manager.

G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails

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City of Puebla - - Feb. 22

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC Steamship Co'y.

In connection with

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

The Shortest Route to

JAPAN AND CHINA

Proposed Sailings of Steamers

1893-1894.

(Subject to alteration.)

WILL LEAVE TACOMA

Steamship Victoria .....Dec. 14th
Steamship Tacoma .....Jan. 17th
Steamship Mogul .....Feb. 7th
Steamship Victoria .....Feb. 28th
Steamship Tacoma .....April 4th
Steamship Mogul .....April 25th
Steamship Victoria .....May 15th

Steamship Victoria, Captain Panton, will leave Tacoma on the 14th of December, at daylight, and will carry passengers and freight at current rates. For freight or passage apply to

DODWELL, CARLILL & CO., General Agents, Victoria

Or E. E. BLACKWOOD, General Agent N P.B R. Co., Victoria.

GENERAL STEAMSHIP AGENCY

Through Tickets to and from all European Points

SAILINGS

From New York to Southampton.

American Line....Paris .....Feb. 21
" ....Berlin .....Feb. 28
" ....New York .....Mch 7
" ....Chester .....Mch 20
" ....Berlin .....Mch 21
" ....New York .....Mch 28

From New York to Liverpool.

Cunard Line.....Servia .....Feb. 17
" ....Etruria .....Feb. 24
" ....Aurania .....Mch 3
" ....Campania .....Mch 10
" ....Umbria .....Mch 17
" ....Lucania .....Mch 24
White Star Line..Majestic .....Feb. 21
" ....Germanic .....Feb 28
" ....Teutonic .....Mch 7

From Boston to Liverpool.

Beaver Line.....Lake Ontario.....Feb 14
" ....Lake Superior....Feb 28

From Halifax to Liverpool.

Allan Line.....Laurentian .....Feb 17
" ....Numidian .....Mch 3
" ....Mongolian .....Mch 17
" ....Laurentian .....Mch 31
" ....Parisian .....Apr 14
" ....Numidian .....Apr 28
Dominion Line....Oregon .....Feb 24
" ....Labrador .....Mch 10
" ....Vancouver .....Mch 24
" ....Oregon .....Apr 7
" ....Labrador .....Apr 21

From Baltimore.

North Ger. Lloyd.Weimar .....Feb 24
" ....Dresden .....Mch 3
" ....Munchen .....Mch 14

From New York to Bremen.

VIA SOUTHAMPTON.

North Ger. Lloyd.Lahn .....Feb. 20
" ....Aller .....Feb 27
" ....Ems .....Mch 3
" ....Saale .....Mch 6
" ....Elbe .....Mch 10

Saloon fares from $40.00 to $90.00, according to steamer and location of berth.
Second cabin, $30.00 to $40.00.
Steerage, $23.00 to $25.00.
Passengers purchasing through tickets save from $5.00 to $10.00 on each fare.
Parties wishing to send for their friends can save $10.00 by purchasing through tickets here.
For sailings list, steamer accommodation and all information, apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY,
General Agent, Victoria.
Cor. Fort and Government Sts.

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—AND—

ALL POINTS IN CALIFORNIA,

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The Great Highway through California to all Points East and South

Grand Scenic Route of the Pacific Coast

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Pullman Tourist Sleeping Cars

Attached to Express Trains, affording superior accommodations for Second-Class Passengers.

For rates, tickets, sleeping car reservation etc., call upon or address

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E. P. ROGERS, Asst. Gen. Pgt. and Pass. Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

STEAMER JOAN

J. E. BUTLER, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1893,

Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:

Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria.....Tuesday 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox.....Wednesday, 7 a.m.
Returning same day.
" Comox for Nanaimo.....Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria.....Saturday, 7 a.m.

Trips to Valdez Island are discontinued.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria, Store street.

Great Northern Railway

THE BUFFET LINE.

Passengers for Chicago Can Take Sleeping Car at Seattle Through Without Change.

Passengers leave Victoria at 7:30 a.m. for Spokane, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Winnipeg, Milwaukee, St. Louis and the East, running Buffet Cars, with bath room, barber shop, easy chairs, observation windows, library, writing and card tables, smoking rooms, etc., and Palace Sleeping smoking rooms, etc., and Palace Sleeping and first and second class coaches.

Direct connections made at Wenatchee with steamers to and from Lake Chelan and the Okanagan country. At Bonner's Ferry with steamers from Kaslo, Ainsworth, Nelson, and other points in the Kootenai mining district. At Jennings with steamer for Fort Steele. At Shelby Junction and Havre for Great Falls, Helena and Butte.

Crosses the Cascade and Rocky Mountains in daylight. Finest scenery in America and a line free from dust.

For information or publications apply to

C. A. RATTRAY, General Agent.
No. 4 Adelphi Block, Govt. st., next to Postoffice, Victoria, B.C.
F. I. WHITNEY, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agt. St. Paul, Minnesota.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

Agricultural Society Sends the Council a Resolution.

MAKING THE CITY AN OFFER

Ald. Humphreys Charges That Too Many Inquests Are Being Held—New Cemetery Rules—Captain Power's Donation—E. Mohun's Claim.

The regular weekly meeting of the city council last night was attended by Mayor Teague and Ald. Humphreys, Styles, Baker, Dwyer, Ledingham, Wilson, Munn and Harris.

City Engineer Wilmot presented a report on the estimated cost of a number of minor street and sewerage improvements. The report was received and referred to the sewerage committee.

C. E. Renouf transmitted the appended resolution, passed by the British Columbia Agricultural association:

Whereas the holding of an agricultural and industrial exposition in the city of Victoria is of great profit and benefit to the city, and to its business and agricultural community; and whereas it is necessary if Victoria is to hold the position of the commercial centre of the province, that such exhibitions be held annually; and whereas the labor, management and large expense in holding the said exhibitions have rested and fallen upon the shoulders of a few of the agricultural association, who find themselves, from the fact of dull times, confronted with obligations in connection with the said exhibitions, which they consider it unfair of the citizens of Victoria to ask them to remain under; and

Whereas the act under which the agricultural association is incorporated stipulates that all the profits made from exhibitions are to be held for the association, and that all members and directors are debarred from participating in the same; and

Whereas the city of Victoria has already given to the agricultural association the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars ($25,000), for which they hold no legal claim or security, and whereas the directors of the said agricultural association will convey the whole of their property to the corporation of the city of Victoria upon the proposition contained in the following resolution, and

Whereas the members of the agricultural association are willing, individually and collectively, to aid in the success and advancement of future exhibitions as much, if not more, than in the past, believing that in this modern age of commercial and industrial activity that the city cannot afford to stand still;

Therefore be it resolved—That the mayor and aldermen be requested to place before the ratepayers a by-law to raise the sum of $25,000 to pay off the indebtedness of the agricultural association, conditionally upon the association transferring all their property to the city, and that the city council shall, during the continuance of this loan, or until the whole amount, including the previous loan, viz., $50,000, annually elect five members to the board of directors of the association until the whole amount has been paid, or upon such terms as the council may deem advisable.

Ald. Wilson said there were several matters in the resolution which required to be looked into. He therefore moved that it be taken up at the next special meeting, and it was so voted.

A letter from W. S. Chambers, secretary of the British Columbia Poultry, Dog and Pet Stock association, calling attention to a charge of $37 for lighting during the recent exhibition. It was referred to the market committee.

A. Campbell Reddie, deputy provincial secretary, wrote acknowledging the receipt of the council's resolution re the Delta railway.

A letter from R. P. Rithet was received enclosing a cheque for $500, the donation of Captain Power towards the Old Men's Home. A vote of thanks was passed, and Ald. Harris suggested that the money be placed on special deposit that it might draw interest until the city decides to erect a home.

Edward Mohun wrote suggesting, with all deference, that his claim be referred to the city barristers. On motion of Ald. Baker it was decided to do so.

Hon. A. N. Richards and other residents of St. Charles street wrote praying that their street be widened and improved and say that Thomas Earle, M. P., had agreed to give the amount of land necessary to straighten and widen the road. The matter went to the street committee and engineer.

Mr. McNaughton and sixty others petitioned for a sidewalk on Edmonton road from Fernwood to Richmond roads. The petition was referred to the street committee.

Ald. Wilson's motion, published last evening, was then called up. He said that the motion was simply to legalize the sale of debentures to the extent of $6,000 still remaining on hand. They were issued several years ago when too much had been spent, in order to allow the city to recoup itself. The amount mentioned was still on hand and a purchaser had been found, and the latter desired to be legally placed upon the same basis as former purchasers. The resolution was passed.

The finance committee presented a report recommending the appropriation of $268.55 out of the general revenue fund. It was adopted.

The school board presented a requisition for $1,773 for special school purposes. It took the usual course.

The Old Men's Home committee recommended the admission of J. Simpson, provided he passes the health officer's examination. Simpson is 68 years of age and has lived in Victoria over 30 years. He is at present supported by private charity. The report was adopted.

The sewerage committee presented a report on a number of minor matters in its department. It was adopted.

A similar report from the street committee was similarly acted upon.

Ald. Harris said he was giving consideration to the matter of more stringent rules governing the cemetery. The opposition among he men working there had led to the desecration of some of the graves. In another week he would bring the rules to the notice of the council.

The mayor said he was glad to hear of it. It was abominable to hear of the graves of old friends being damaged.

Ald. Wilson urged that immediate action be taken to prevent vandalism.

Ald. Ledingham called attention to the bill before the legislature to amend the Victoria Electric Railway & Lighting company's act. Mayor Teague said he had already heard of the matter, and would call a special meeting to consider it.

Ald. Humphreys said he was of the opinion that too many inquests were being held, and as the city was being put to a great expense he believed the council should call the attention of the government to it. He instanced the Manson case and the child killed recently by the tramway.

Ald. Harris said that he did not agree with Ald. Humphreys. He believed it was right that there should be an inquiry whenever there was the slightest suspicion.

Ald. Munn said he did not believe it was the province of the coroner to institute inquiries. In every case nearly there was a medical man called in, and whenever he failed to give a certificate then the coroner should be called in. The coroner had no right to determine negligence.

Ald. Humphreys presented an authority to show that Coroner Hasell was not following out his duties.

Mayor Teague said that unless some specific charge were made the council could not interfere.

Ald. Humphreys said in the Manson case the health officer had offered to give a certificate.

Ald. Harris said that Dr. Hasell was above the suspicion of seeking to increase his fees.

Ald. Dwyer said he did not believe an inquiry should be held unless the police, doctors or relatives asked for it.

There being no more business the council adjourned at 9.05 o'clock.

How Utterly to Prevent Consumption.

As the tubercle bacilli do not multiply outside of the living body, excepting under artificial conditions, and as it has been proven experimentally that the disease is due to those germs, it follows that when the disease occurs it must be produced by the same individual germs that have been thrown off by some other human being or animal suffering from tuberculosis.

A vast amount of evidence can now be adduced to show that consumption is comparatively rare among those who live an out-door life under normal and healthy conditions. For every 1000 deaths from all causes 103 farmers die of pulmonary tuberculosis, 108 fishermen, 121 gardeners, 122 agricultural laborers, 167 grocers, while among tailors the mortality rises to 290, and among drapers to 301. Out of every 1000 deaths among printers and compositors, 461—or nearly 50 per cent. of all—result from consumption.

The duties of state, municipal, and sanitary authorities in this matter are clear and specific. Comprehensive and efficient means should at once be taken for the prevention of tuberculosis. These means should consist in educating the people as to the infectious nature of the disease; in instructing them in the the means and methods to be taken to render the sputum innoxious; in the systematic employment of bacteriological examinations of the sputum for the early diagnosis of tuberculosis; in the proper disinfection of rooms occupied by tubercular patients before they are again occupied by other people; in the establishment of public hospitals for the segregation, isolation, and treatment of the consumptive poor; in the enactment of regulations which shall forbid the employment of tubercular patients in such occupations as shall injure the welfare of others; in the adoption of sanitary regulations to prevent the dissemination of infection by means of tubercular sputum in places of assembly; in the governmental inspection of dairy cattle, and in the destruction of those found to be tubercular.

A person suffering from pulmonary consumption may be absolutely free of danger to his most intimate associates or his immediate surroundings, if only the sputum is disposed of with scrupulous care. The sputum, and the sputum alone, in some way is the source of danger; and common sense, good sanitation, humanity, and even the requirements of simple cleanliness, demand that this should be destroyed or rendered harmless. Dr. Lawrence Flick, of Philadelphia, who has studied this subject carefully, has expressed the firm conviction that with our present knowledge we have it in our power to completely wipe out pulmonary tuberculosis in a single generation, and he adds: "Were half the energy which is being spent in the almost hopeless task of searching for a specific cure for tuberculosis devoted to its extermination, its accomplishment would be assured.—Dr. H. M. Biggs in Forum.

Torpidity of the liver and disorders of the stomach and bowels, cause headache and the failure of all desire for food. Ayer's Cathartic Pills stimulate the action of the stomach, liver and bowels, cure headache, and restore the appetite.

Windmills and Electricity.

Serious attempts are now being made to utilize electrically another of the forces of nature—wind power. Thousands of windmills are now in force in the United States, especially in rural districts, and on country estates, but hitherto their usefulness has been restricted to pumping, drainage, irrigation, etc. Apparatus is now being introduced that, it is hoped, will be a valuable adjunct in windmill plants. It is stated that throughout this country an average rate of 7 3-4 miles per hour, of the wind, can be depended on, and this being the case, anyone with a windmill can have electric lighting by hitching on a small dynamo and a few storage batteries. An experimental plant at Jersey City comprises a windmill, which, with a diameter of 18 feet, and a speed of 20 miles an hour, is capable of delivering three horse-power. The dynamo has a maximum capacity of 35 amperes at 35 volts, and is brought into play whenever an eight-mile breeze, is blowing. It then charges the battery, while a special switch prevents the battery discharging when the dynamo speed falls off. The dynamo occupies a floor space of only 30 inches square, and is about 15 inches high. The storage cells charged by it furnish current abundant for 24 incandescent lights. The opportunities for such outfits appear innumerable, if the apparatus prove efficient and trustworthy.—New York Evening Post.

LIBERAL TARIFF PLATFORM.

We, the Liberal party of Canada, in convention assembled declare:

That the customs tariff of the Dominion should be based, not as it now is upon the protective principle, but upon the requirements of the public service.

That the existing tariff, founded upon an unsound principle and used as it has been by the Government as a corrupting agency, wherewith to keep themselves in office, has developed monopolies, trusts and combinations:

It has decreased the value of farm and other landed property;

It has oppressed the masses to the enrichment of the few;

It has checked immigration;

It has caused great loss of population;

It has impeded commerce;

It has discriminated against Great Britain;

In these, and in many other ways, it has occasioned great public and private injury, all of which evils must continue to grow in intensity so long as the present tariff system remains in force.

That the highest interests of Canada demand a removal of this obstacle to our country's progress, by the adoption of a sound fiscal policy, which, while not doing injustice to any class, will promote domestic and foreign trade and hasten the return of prosperity to our people.

That to that end, the tariff should be reduced to the needs of honest, economical and efficient government.

That it should be so adjusted as to make free, or to bear as lightly as possible upon the necessaries of life and should be so arranged as to promote freer trade with the whole world, more particularly Great Britain and the United States.

We believe that the results of the protective system have grievously disappointed thousands of persons who honestly supported it, and that the country in the light of experience is now prepared to declare for a sound fiscal policy.

The issue between the two political parties on this great question is now clearly defined.

The Government themselves admit the failure of their fiscal policy, and now profess their willingness to make some changes, but they say that such changes must be based only on the principle of protection.

We denounce the principle of protection as radically unsound and unjust to the masses of the people, and we declare our conviction of that any tariff changes based on that principle must fail to afford any substantial relief from the burdens under which the country labors.

This issue we unhesitatingly accept and upon it we await with the fullest confidence the verdict of the electors of Canada.

An obedience to the simple laws of hygiene and the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla will enable the most delicate man or sickly woman to pass in ease and safety from the icy atmosphere of February to the warm, moist days of April. It is the best of spring medicines.

All Sorts

and conditions of men smoke the famous Cigars EL PADRE and LA CADENA.

S. Davis & Sons.

S. Davis & Sons' Celebrated Brand can be had at E. A. Morris' Cigar Store.

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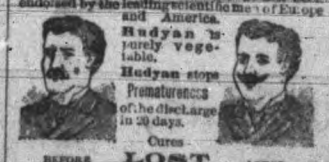
Hudyan.

This extraordinary Rejuvenator is the most wonderful discovery of the age. It has been endorsed by the leading scientific men of Europe and America.



Hudyan is purely vegetable.

Hudyan stops Premature ness of the discharge in 20 days.

Cures BEFORE LOST MANHOOD AFTER

Constipation, Dizziness, Falling Sensations, Nervous Twitching of the eyes and other parts. Strengthens, invigorates and tones the entire system. Hudyan cures debility Nervousness, and developes and restores weak organs. Pains in the back are stopped quickly. Over 2,000 private endorsements.

Prematureness means impotency at the first stage. It is a symptom of seminal weakness and leads to ruin. It can be stopped in 30 days by the use of Hudyan.

The new discovery was made by the Specialists of a much famous American Medical Institute. It is the strongest vitalizer made. It is very powerful, but harmless. Sold for $1.00 a package or 6 packages for $5.00 (plain sealed boxes). Written guarantee given for a cure. If you buy six boxes and are not entirely cured, six more will be sent to you free of all charges. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address

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Fine Colored Work a Specialty.

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Call and see samples of our work before placing your orders with drummers.

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Orders may be left at the TIMES Office.

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For sale by Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.

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Maternity Home

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The New Watchmaker and Jeweller, 68½ Yates Street.

Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c
New Main Springs, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25.
And guarantees all work for 12 months.
Practical experience of over 25 years.

One small fire proof safe for sale very cheap.

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Carriage Maker

BLACKSMITH, ETC.

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DUNN'S FRUIT SALINE

DELIGHTFULLY REFRESHING.

A safeguard against infectious diseases. Sold by chemists throughout the world. P. O. DUNN & CO. Works—Croydon, England.

LANGLEY & CO., Victoria, Agents for B.C.

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Aluminum Alloy unites copper with iron and lead, with iron and copper, heretofore considered an impossibility.

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Book containing government official report of tests made at Rock Island arsenal, and other indisputable testimonials from foundrymen, sent free upon application.

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Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

MAY GO TO JAIL.

F. C. Cotton M. P. P., and D. Oppenheimer Incur the Law's Wrath.

Vancouver, Feb. 20.—In the supreme court this morning Mr. Justice Crease made an order to be entered on March 1st committing F. C. Cotton, M. P. P., to prison for contempt of court. Mr. Cotton was ordered some time ago to answer certain questions as a judgment debtor to Gordon. Cotton contends that he answered all the questions as affecting himself, and that all he withheld were matters affecting the News-Advertiser company's accounts. Justice Crease said that the privilege of parliament would not exempt Mr. Cotton from committal.

A motion was made this morning to commit D. Oppenheimer for contempt for not appearing for examination before Registrar Beck, in a suit against the Westminster and Vancouver tramway, of which he was president. Judgment was reserved. The possibility of Cotton and Oppenheimer going to prison together is causing much amusement here.

The funeral of G. E. Berteaux to-day was largely attended.

To-day's express was eight hours late; the steamer did not wait.

The council last night by resolution made the following cuts in civic salaries: City Engineer Tracy from $2,700 to $2,200 a year; City Clerk McGuigan from $125 to $100 a month; Accountant Tatlow from $125 to $100 a month; Poll Tax Collector Sutherland from $75 to $60 a month; roadmen from $2.50 to to $2 a day; Jailer McLeod from $80 to $70 a month to perform the work of license inspector without salary and to board himself; Health Inspector from $85 to $75; Chief Carlisle, $100 to $90; Second Engineer of the Fire Department Cameron, $80 to $75; Engineer Cooper from $70 to $65. The Mayor's salary will be reduced from $2,000 to $1,200 by by-law. The cut amounts to about $5,000 a year.

For Three Days.

Surah silks, three yards for $1, at Lansdowne house, 86 Yates street.

Brief Locals.

—Ald. Harris this afternoon posted notice of a resolution to authorize the city engineer to determine and establish upon the ground stone or other monuments of a permanent nature which shall be the governing points for the purpose of defining the centre and side lines of the streets named and referred to in clauses 5 and 8 of the Victoria City official map act, 1893.

—Lee Get, Ah Coy and Ong How, Chinese peddlars, were before Magistrate Macrae this afternoon, charged with an infraction of the market by-law in not securing a license. The cases went over until to-morrow. A peculiar point will have to be decided in one of the cases. The Chinaman secured a license for three days and said he thought he could peddle with it any three days, while the market superintendent claimed that it should have been used on three consecutive days.

—Robert Irving and John Silva, the halfbreed boys charged with stealing two horses from the Indian reserve, were given a hearing before Magistrate Macrae. The Silva boy was represented by J. P. Walls and the defence was that the boys thought the horses belonged to a relative. At 3:45 o'clock the case closed and Magistrate Macrae took it under advisement until to-morrow.

—The meeting of the council of the board of trade, which was to take place to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock, has been postponed.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Matters of Interest Going Foward in the Sporting World.

THE RING.

CORBETT GOING TO ENGLAND.

New York, Feb. 20.—It is now definitely settled that Champion Jim Corbett will leave for England on April 18th, for a tour of the provinces. A. Turner, Wm. A. Brady's representative, will leave for England to-morrow, to complete arrangements for the champion's debut in London. Mr. Brady said yesterday that if the Drury Lane theatre could be secured for several months he would produce "Gentleman Jack," with Corbett as the star. If not, Corbett would give exhibitions with Donaldson at a number of well-known theatres in Great Britain. Brady also said that he had an offer from English gentlemen offering £100 for a private exhibition of sparring between Corbett and his partner. It is stated 500 of England's best people would contribute towards the purse, and that only these would witness the exhibition. Brady thinks very well of the plan and will probably accept it.

CURLING.

THE NORTHERN BONSPIEL.

Winnipeg, Feb. 20.—Winnipeg's big curling bonspiel came to an end last night with the final games for the Walkerville and the Grand Challenge trophies. In the Walkerville, W. F. Payne's rink was defeated after a hard struggle by Mark Fortune's, and Mark in turn succumbed to Rochon of Fort William, Ont., who will take Hiram Walker & Sons' handsome trophy home with them. For the Grand Challenge, only two rinks were left, Dr. Clarke's and James Mitchell's, both of Winnipeg. This game was witnessed by a large number of curling enthusiasts, and was finally won by Clarke. In the point competition, four Winnipeg curlers are tied for first place with a score of 38 each. They are Huffman, Fraser, Mackenzie and McDonald.

THE WHEEL.

COLORED MEN BARRED.

Louisville, Ky., Feb. 20.—The L. A. W. adopted the color line amendment at a meeting to-day. This bars colored men from becoming members of the League of American Wheelmen. Denver was selected as the next place of meeting.

Riotous Unemployed.

Boston, Feb. 20.—This afternoon a crowd of 1,500 unemployed of the city of Boston marched to the state house and demanded audience of the governor. Governor Greenhalge agreed to meet deputations of twenty-five men each. While the first deputation was in the governor's room the crowd became restless and indulged in incendiary shouting, such as "Down with the capitol," "Kill the police," etc. They insisted that the governor should come out and address them from the state house steps. The police were notified of the riotous demonstration and surrounded the state house. No one was allowed to enter or leave without permission of the officials.

4 p.m.—The crowd at the state house has been driven back upon the common and order has been restored about the gilded dome.

Over Half a Million Lost.

Chicago, Feb. 20.—The immense tin can and japanned ware factory of Norton Bros., on Dock and Water streets, was burned last night. Loss $600,000.

A Pioneer of California.

San Francisco, Feb. 20.—J. C. Wilmerding, a pioneer who came to this state in 1848, died here early this morning, aged 61, after a short illness. He was one of the founders of the Bank of California, and up to the last few years was a director of that bank. Deceased was unmarried and leaves a large fortune.

Americans.

New York, Feb. 20.—John T. Hill, residing on Carmine street, was beating his wife last night. His son Herman went to his mother's rescue and cut his father's throat, then ran away. The father's wound is dangerous.

San Francisco, Feb. 20.—Jean Pierre Stock and wife, a middle aged couple, were found dead in their sleeping apartments last night, asphyxiated by gas.

UP BARCLAY SOUND.

The New Missionary—The Gold Commissioner—A Champagne Supper.

Alberni, Feb'y 19—The Maude came in on the 17th after a very stormy passage. She had a good cargo and several passengers, among them Mr. Swartow and family, the newly appointed missionary for the Siwashes in connection with the Presbyterian mission at this place.

Geo. A. Smith has resigned his position as government agent. There are several candidates in the field for it.

Government proposes to place another useless paid adherent here in the shape of a gold commissioner. We have already one official who is rusting and spoiling for a job to do and cannot find one. Surely we are not to have any more sent here? One good man will do all the work easily for both government agent and gold commissioner.

H. H. Baker, who has been here since November looking after the contractors at the work on the Golden Eagle, left on the Maude and gave a farewell champagne supper to his friends at the hotel on Saturday evening. Rumor says it is probable he may return as either government agent or commissioner.

AT THE TURN OF THE ROAD.

Where the rough road turns, and the valley sweet
Smiles bright with its balm and bloom,
We'll forget the thorns that have pierced the feet
And the nights with their grief and gloom.
And the sky will smile and the stars will beam
And we'll lay us down in the light to dream.

We shall lay us down in the bloom and light
With a prayer and a tear for rest,
As tired children who creep at night
To the love of a mother's breast.
And for all the grief of the stormy past,
Rest shall be sweeter at last—at last!

Sweeter because of the weary way
And the lonesome night and long,
While the darkness drifts to the perfect day
With its splendor of light and song.
The light that shall bless us and kiss us and love us
And sprinkle the roses of heaven above us!
—Atalanta Constitution.

Use Gibbon's Toothache gum, sold druggists.

Inhaling Cologne for Colds.

Among the most agreeable methods ever proposed for treating colds and coughs at their first onset is one suggested by M. Roux's method, simply stated, is as follows:

As soon as the first symptoms are felt of a cold in the head or of the chest, a little cologne water poured on a handkerchief should be inhaled as fully as possible by the nose or more particularly by the mouth, several times during the day. The inhalation of the cologne vapor should be deep enough to produce an intense feeling of burning that will be disagreeable at first, but will not last.

The inhalations should be made exclusively by the nose or by the mouth, according to whether one seeks to check a cold in the head or a cold in the chest. But the effect, says our foreign medical correspondent, is infinitely more marked and certain on the mucous membrane of the pharynx and larynx than on that of the nose.

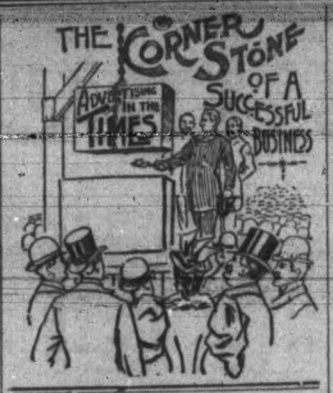
M. Roux has collected eleven cases in which the result of inhaling cologne has not only been excellent, but astonishing. The rapidity of its action induces him to call attention to its great value. In twenty-four hours an acute cold, accompanied by a slight rise in temperature of the body, pain in the throat, hoarseness, running of the nose and cough, can be stopped entirely when this treatment is employed from the beginning, by four or five inhalations of two or three minutes each. By relieving the superficial inflammation which would otherwise spread downward, causing bronchitis, the cold is nipped in the bud.—New York Herald.

FLOUR

WHEAT,
HAY,
MILL
FEED,
Etc., Etc.

HAVING our own Mill, Wharf and Warehouse, places us in a position to fill promptly our customers' requirements at the lowest possible price. Free delivery.

The Brackman & Ker Milling Co., Ltd.,
25 Government St., VICTORIA,



PERSONAL.

M. K. Jones came up from Seattle this morning.

Mrs Wolferd was a passenger from the Sound to-day.

Chief of Police Sheppard was out to-day for the first time after his recent illness.

A. D. Macfine of Maxville, Ont., is in the city on a visit to his brother, the Rev. D. MacRae.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer City of Kingston from the Sound—D O Smith, A J Blomquist, Thos Hodge, J A Fair, M K Jones, J S Foran, R A Lindsay, Mrs Pangborn H Brophy Mrs Wolfred, J Whelan, J L Howell, Mrs Ploas, A Reynolds and wife, T Smith R S Palmer, E J Morgan, J H Prescott, Geo E Atkinson.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer City of Kingston from the Sound—Thos Dunn, W J Jeffree, Langley & Co, E G Prior & Co, Erskine, Wall & Co, B C Express Co, H P Cry, S Leiser, S J Mackie, B & K Mfg Co, Hastie & B Jas Leigh & Son, M & L Young, E G Prior & Co.

A Racking Cough

Cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Mrs. P. D. HALL, 217 Genessee St., Lockport, N. Y., says:

"Over thirty years ago, I remember hearing my father describe the wonderful curative effects of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. During a recent attack of La Grippe, which assumed the form of a catarrh, soreness of the lungs, accompanied by an aggravating cough, I used various remedies and prescriptions. While some of these medicines partially alleviated the coughing during the day, none of them afforded me any relief from that spasmodic action of the lungs which would seize me the moment I attempted to lie down at night. After ten or twelve such nights, I was

Nearly in Despair,

and had about decided to sit up all night in my easy chair, and procure what sleep I could in that way. It then occurred to me that I had a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I took a spoonful of this preparation in a little water, and was able to lie down without coughing. In a few moments, I fell asleep, and awoke in the morning greatly refreshed and feeling much better. I took a teaspoonful of the Pectoral every night for a week, then gradually decreased the dose, and in two weeks my cough was cured."

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Prompt to act, sure to cure

Ladies,

Mother Green's Tansy Pills. Used by thousands. Safe, Sure and Always Reliable. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES. From all Druggists or mailed, free from observation, on receipt of $1.00. Sealed particulars, 2 cents.

LANE MEDICINE CO., MONTREAL, CAN.

For sale by Langley & Co., Druggists, Victoria. m-w-&F

Every household should be supplied with a bottle of

STAMINAL.

It makes delicious Beef Tea in one minute by merely adding hot water.

It contains the virtue of Beef and Wheat and the tonic qualities of Hypophosphites.

Sold by all Grocers and Druggists. Prepared by The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR

For FAMILY Use

IS THE BEST.

Ask Your Grocer for it. Have no other.

Manufactured by

RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,

ALBANY, OREGON.

THEY ARE PLEASANT TO TAKE YET POWERFUL TO CURE

ESELJAY'S LIVER LOZENGES. 25 CENTS A BOX.

They do not nauseate or rack and weaken the system like pills and other purgatives, but they tone up the liver and stomach, and give them sufficient strength to do their work naturally and well. They cure Constipation, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Headache, Biliousness, Pimples, Sallowness and all diseases arising from impure blood, or sluggish liver.

Ask Your Druggist For Them.

Two Little Girls in Blue

Is very popular, but not so much so as our sale of Ladies' Buttoned Boots. We are clearing out a few lines at Reduced Prices.

OLD PRICE	NEW PRICE.
$3.00	$2.00
3.75	2.50
3.75	3.00
4.50	3.50

Daisy Bell

Wears a pair of these boots and is the talk of the town.

A. B. Erskine,

Cor. Gov't & Johnson Streets.

DR. BAKER'S Painless Extraction of Teeth!

Having purchased from Dr. Kellogg, of Chicago, the sole right to use his local anesthetic in Victoria, I am now prepared to extract teeth

Absolutely Without Pain.

This medicine is a perfectly safe local anesthetic, having been used on over 30,000 patients without a bad result.

By applying it to the gums the living pulp or nerve can be extirpated without a vestige of pain, which has not been hitherto accomplished by any local application.

If you have any teeth to extract we will do it without pain, or no money asked.

OFFICE, 98 YATES ST.,

Over Cochrane & Munn's Drug Store Entrance Yates Street.

DOMINION CREAMERY

THE

Best in Canada.

ARRIVED

AND

Now on Sale

AT

Erskine, Wall & Co.

"Land Registry Act."

Sections 1 and 2, Quatsino District.

A certificate of Indefeasible Title to the above property will be issued to Andrew B. Forbes on the 24th March, 1894, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing by some person claiming an estate or interest therein, or some part thereof.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Deputy Registrar General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, 19th December, 1893. 721-5m

THE STANLEY HOUSE

Greater Reductions Than Ever. . . .

We have finished stock-taking, and find several thousand dollars too much stock, which must be sold at once. In order to ensure a quick sale we will offer all

DRESS GOODS, CLOTHS, MILLINERY, MANTLES, JACKETS, CAPES, FURS, BLANKETS, COMFORTS, FLANNELS, ETC.,

At greater reductions than ever. This is a chance to secure genuine bargains. An inspection invited.

W. S. HAMPSON, Manager.

CASH IS KING!

GOOD LUMBER AND COAL Cheap for Cash at the ROCK BAY COAL AND WOOD YARD.

S. F. McINTOSH.

NEW GOODS

AT

WEILER BROS.

COCOA MATS—All Sizes.
KHYBER RUGS—All Sizes.
AXMINSTER RUGS—Very Cheap.
ORIENT RUGS—Subdued Colorings.
JAPANESE CRAPES—Just Arrived.
Embroidered Felt Table Covers and Mantel Borderings.
Also Second Consignment of Wall Papers.

C. E. PERRY, Mem. Inst. C.E., P.L.S. M. S. DAVYS M.E. H. GRAY, C.E., P.L.S.

PERRY, GRAY & DAVYS

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERS

Provincial Land Surveyors, Real Estate & Mining Brokers

Railway Reconnaissance and Location Contracts taken. Estimates Prepared. Prospecting Outfits Organized. Mines Reported on and Assays Furnished.

In connection with our Engineering and Surveying Department, we are opening up an office at Nelson, in the now famous Kootenay District, for the purpose of handling Real Estate and Mining in all its branches. Our partner Mr. M. S. Davys having resided in the Kootenay country for the past five years, and successfully developed valuable mining properties there, has able to furnish reliable information as to location and values of properties.

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BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1862.)

CAPITAL (With power to increase) £600,000, $2,920,000
RESERVE £270,000, $1,314,000

HEAD OFFICE - - - 60 LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, ENGLAND

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IN BRITISH COLUMBIA—VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, NEW WESTMINSTER, NANAIMO, KAMLOOPS AND NELSON, (KOOTENAY LAKE).

IN THE UNITED STATES—SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND, SEATTLE AND TACOMA

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IN CANADA—Canadian Bank of Commerce, Merchants Bank of Canada, The Molsons Bank Imperial Bank of Canada, and Bank of Nova Scotia.
IN UNITED STATES—Canadian Bank of Commerce (Agency), New York; Bank of Nova Scotia, Chicago.
AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND—Bank of Australasia. HONOLULU—Bishop & Co.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT Deposits received from $1 upwards, and interest allowed (present rate) at 3½ per cent. per annum. Gold dust purchased and every description of Banking business transacted.

Victoria, B. C., July 1, 1893. GEO. GILLESPIE, MANAGER.

RHEUMATISM

NEURALGIA, MUSCULAR STIFFNESS, PAIN IN SIDE & LAME BACK MUST GO WHEN THE "D.&L." MENTHOL PLASTER IS USED

WE CLAIM

To be the only house in B. C. where you can be fitted with glasses which will give comfort and ease to the eyes.

To furnish glasses FAR SUPERIOR in quality to any you can obtain elsewhere.

F. W. Noite & Co.,
ONLY OPTICIANS OF B. C., 37 Fort St.
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20 CENTS A PLUG.

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